The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XVIII. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1844. No. 2341.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

*The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "*SYDNEY MORNING HERALD*" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are* MR. JOHN HARRIS, *and* MR. WM. BALL, *Collectors, Sydney;* MR. JOSEPH HUNT, *Balmain;* MR. T. M. SLOMAN, *Bathurst;* MR. LABAN WHITE, *Windsor;* MR. HUGH TAYLOR, *Parramatta;* MR. A. W. LARYMORE, *Maitland and Wollombi;* MR. JOHN BROWN, *Campbelltown;* MR. JOHN COLEMAN, *Penrith;* MR. THOMAS W. PALMER, Deputy Postmaster, *Wollongong;* MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, *Goulburn;* MR. JOHN M'KINLAY, Postmaster, *Cassilis and Merton;* MR. JOHN GRAY, *Queanbeyan;* MR. THOMAS HOPE, Deputy Postmaster, *Singleton and Jerry's Plains;* MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, *Liverpool;* , *Berrima;* MR. ROBERT DAVISON, *for the District of Yass;* MR. THOMAS DOWSE, *Moreton Bay;* MR. JOHN HOULDING, Postmaster, *Raymond Terrace;* MR. PIERCE HEGARTY, *Muscle-brook;* MR. HORATIO TOZER, *Port Macquarie;* MR. HENRY ALDERSON, *Clarence River;* MR. JOSEPH LLOYD, *Port Phillip;* CAPTAIN THOM, *Launceston and Van Diemen's Land;* MR. WILLIAM BARNERD RHODES, *Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of "*KEMP AND FAIRFAX,*" who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.*

*The "*SYDNEY MORNING HERALD*" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods* ONLY *can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter.* ADVERTISEMENTS *must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a. m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communication can be attended to, and all letters must be post-paid or they will not be taken in*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.- No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s.6d, per quarter.

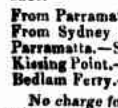
In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half-year; and the Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

Advertisements must be paid for previous to their insertion.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscriber's Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

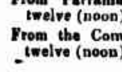
PARRAMATTA STEAMER *NATIVE.*



THIS will be found to be by far the most agreeable conveyance between Sydney and Parramatta, equal to any in speed and safety, and the *rates of passage much below* any other conveyance.

From Parramatta at 7 A.M. and 2 P. M.
From Sydney at half-past 9 A.M. and 5 P.M.
Parramatta.—Saloon, 1s. 6d.; Steerage, 9d.
Kissing Point.—Saloon, 1s.; Steerage, 6d.
Bedlam Ferry.—Saloon, 9d.; Steerage 6d.

No charge for passengers' baggage; parcels 6d. each, which can be booked together with any light freight, at Kellick's Wharf, next the Hunter River Steam Company. 6308



CHEAP Travelling to Parramatta by the first class Steamers *EMU* AND *COMET*,
Fares reduced in the fore-cabin to
ONE SHILLING.
From Parramatta at half past seven A.M. twelve (noon), and half-past four P.M.
From the Commercial Wharf at nine A.M., twelve (noon), and half-past four P.M.
ON SUNDAYS.
From Sydney at nine A.M.; from Parramatta at half-past four P.M.
6233 JAMES PATERSON, Manager,

FOR LAUNCESTON,
WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH,



THE PACKET BRIG *WILLIAM.*
For freight or passage apply on board to
JOHN THOM.
Flour Company's Wharf,
November 6. 6227

FOR LAUNCESTON.



THE fine new schooner *MARY ANN* will be ready to take in cargo in a day or two, of which due notice will be given. For freight or passage apply to
ROBERT SPARROW,
6414 400, Pitt-street.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
TO SAIL ON THE FIRST WEEK IN JANUARY.



THE new A1 British-built ship *DUBLIN,* 429 tons, Captain Jones, has excellent accommodation for passengers, and as her dead weight is all engaged, will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage, apply to Captain Jones, on board; or to
CAMPBELL AND CO.
Campbell's Wharf, November 7. 6195

FOR LONDON.
FOR LIGHT FREIGHT ONLY.



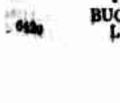
THE FINE SHIP *Pestonjee Bomanjee,* A 1, 594, tons, R. H. Binnie, Commander. For freight or passage, having superior accomodation, apply to the Captain, on board, to F. Mitchell and Co., or to
J. B. METCALFE.
November 7. 6205

FOR LONDON,
FOR DEAD WEIGHT ONLY,



THE NEW BARQUE *CHANCE,* 374 tons register, R. Roxby, commander. This vessel being under engagement with the Australian Agricultural Company, will be one of the first ships of the season. For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board; to
F. EBSWORTH; or to
J. B. METCALFE.
Sydney, November 13. 6471

FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE fine A1 British-built SHIP *GARLAND GROVE,* Captain Robson, to sail on the 10th January; has superior accommodations for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Buchanan and Co.'s Wharf, Darling Harbour; to
THACKER, MASON, AND CO., Fort-street; or to
BUCHANAN AND CO.,
6469 Lyons-buildings, George-street.

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON,

THE Royal Bank of Australia hereby give notice, that they will sell their Drafts, or Scotch Bank acceptances, payable in London.
J. P. ROBINSON, Resident Director.
Office, No. 2, Church-hill 7585

CONVEYANCE INTO THE INTERIOR, FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

THE Immigration Board desire to avail themselves of RETURN DRAYS for the conveyance of such labourers and others as may apply to the Board for the means of removal into the country.

Agents and others having drays at their disposal are requested therefore to communicate with the Agent for Immigration.

The Board having before them a report from the Police Magistrate at Bathurst, that thirty families may be sent there at once, with every prospect of employment, the means of conveyance to Bathurst for that number will probably be immediately required.

Immigration Office, November 9. 6302

THE SHIPPING GAZETTE,
AND
SYDNEY GENERAL TRADE LIST.

THE Thirty-fourth Number of the *Shipping Gazette* was published on Saturday, and will be continued every Saturday afternoon.

Contents:— Arrivals and Departures of Shipping for the week; Coasters Inwards and Outwards; Clearances; Imports and Exports for the week; Vessels laid on for London; the Shipping Intelligence of the week, including News from the Out-ports, England, Port Phillip, Van Diemen's Land, South America, and Cape of Good Hope; Colonial Whalers at Sea; Vessels expected in these Colonies, List of Ships in Harbour; Vessels Expected in Sydney; Ships Loading for London; The Missionary barque *John Williams;* H.M.S *Vestal;* Dangerous Reef in the South Pacific Ocean; Dinner to Captain Pattison, of the *Rose* Steamer. Commercial Remarks; Wool Market; Quantity of Spirits and Tobacco in Bond; Price Current; Table of Rates upon Vessels at the Port of Sydney; Table of Light Dues on Vessels entering the Harbours of Port Macquarie and Newcastle; Tide Table; Exchanges; Refined Sugar; Liverpool Wool Sales; London Wool Sales; Reports upon the Markets; Colonial Exports; Prices Current of Tallow, Hides; Freights; Exchanges; &c.

*** Advertisements received for the above till ten o'clock on the mornings of publication. Terms same as for the *Morning Herald.*

TERMS:	£	s.	d.
One copy, per quarter	0	7	6
Two copies, ditto	0	12	0
Three copies, ditto	0	16	6
Four copies, ditto...........	1	1	0
Six copies, per annum	5	0	0

KEMP AND FAIRFAX,
Proprietors.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,
PERFORMED with accuracy and despatch, at low prices, by
KEMP AND FAIRFAX

GEORGE-STREET NORTH,
OPPOSITE BRIDGE-STREET.
LOSS OF TEETH.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Surgeon-Dentist, Member of the College of Surgeons of Leyden and Utrecht, continues to SUPPLY THE LOSS OF TEETH, from one to a complete SET, upon his BEAUTIFUL SYSTEM OF SELF-ADHESION, which has procured him such universal approbation in some hundreds of cases, and recommended by numerous physicians and surgeons of New South Wales, as being the most ingenious method of supplying artificial teeth hitherto invented. They are so contrived as to adapt themselves over the most tender gums or remaining stumps, without causing the least pain, rendering the operation of extraction quite unnecessary. They are so fixed as to FASTEN ANY LOOSE TEETH, by forming a new gum where the gums have SHRUNK from the use of calomel or other causes, without the aid of any WIRES or SPRINGS; and above all, are firmer in the mouth, and fixed with that attention to nature as to astonish the most SCEPTICAL. Mr. E. also begs to invite those not liking to undergo any painful operation, as practised by most members of the profession, to inspect his painless but EFFECTIVE SYSTEM. Specimens, from one to a complete SET, may be seen at his residence daily. AND IN ORDER THAT HIS SYSTEM MAY BE WITHIN THE REACH OF THE MOST ECONOMICAL, he will continue the same MODERATE CHARGES. Those INTERESTED IN THE SUBJECT WILL FIND THIS STATEMENT OF THEIR SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHERS TO BE ENTIRELY AND SCRUPULOUSLY CORRECT, Mr. E. wearing himself artificial teeth made on this principle.

Mr. Emanuel's Cement for stopping decayed teeth, however large the cavity: it is far superior to anything ever before used, as it is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and in a short time becomes as hard as the enamel, and will remain firm in the tooth for years, rendering extraction unnecessary. It arrests all further decay, and renders them again useful in mastication. The tooth warranted never to change colour Mr. E. can confidently assert that this is one of the most valuable inventions ever introduced, and he will readily undertake any case wherein others have failed.

Parents should be extremely cautious with their children in second dentition; Mr. E. having seen several cases wherein the permanent teeth have been extracted for the milk teeth, thereby causing malformation of children's mouths.

Artificial palates on a new principle, recommended by the Faculty for its restoring perfect articulation, without any pressure on the alveolar plates. Teeth cleansed of the scorbutic tartar.

Teeth extracted, 2s. 6d. each. Instantaneous relief for the toothache, sold in bottles from 2s. 6d. to 5s. and upwards. This tincture is invaluable to captains of whalers and gentlemen settlers. Ladies and gentlemen attended at their private residences. At home from Nine, A.M., till Six, P.M.

Observe—two doors from S. Lyons's Auction Mart. 8503

NEWTOWN STEAM MILLS.

THE undersigned are now ready to smut, grind, and dress wheat, at 9d. per bushel, and bruise corn at 3d. per bushel. Orders received by Mr. James Dodds, 143, George-street, opposite the Hay Market.
ROBERTS AND THOMPSON,
November 6. 6194

NOTICE.—A Meeting of the Electors of Brisbane Ward will be held at the "Donnybrook Hotel," York-street, This Evening, the 14th instant, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the conduct of their lately elected member.
Sydney, November 14. 6519

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, TO BE ENTITLED "THE ATLAS"
SYDNEY WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, COMMERCE, AND LITERATURE.

ON SATURDAY, THE 30TH INSTANT, will be published by D. L. WELCH, at the *Atlas* Office, opposite the Post Office, George-street, Sydney, the first number of the *Atlas* Sydney Weekly Journal of Politics, Commerce, and Literature.

The motives which have led to the announcement of a Journal of the pretensions and character claimed by the *Atlas,* must be sufficiently obvious to all who take a lively interest in the welfare of the colony. The present times teem with momentous issues, and the period has arrived when it becomes the duty of the colonists to consider the extent to which they will afford their aid to the labours of the Local Legislature, in procuring the full and practical recognition of certain great principles by the public mind in Great Britain, and the embodiment of those principles in Parliamentary enactments.

The delusive dreams of a false prosperity, which shook the public security and menaced New South Wales with ruin, have been dissolved. The equalization of the exports and imports of the colony is no longer a matter of culpable indifference and neglect; but whilst the constituent elements of value, and the proportions in which the produce of industry is distributed, are beginning to be carefully considered and understood by the colonists, they are also watching the other great laws of economical and social progress, and warily examining the powers which reside in the great springs of the machine.

To aid in these investigations we enter into the lists, assisted by *eminent* political and literary men, who are most competent, from their varied attainments, to do justice to the importance of the subjects which will be argued and examined in the main department of the *Atlas.*

There is a great problem in England's external policy which she must speedily consider, in *so far as it refers* to the Government of her Austral-Asian dependencies; and this problem will be foremost amongst those to which the *Atlas* proposes to address itself. Upon the question of the *Responsibility of the Executive Government of this colony* will soon commence the great struggle between the Official Party and the Representatives of the people. The latter, like the Reformers of Canada, are directing their exertions to obtain such an alteration of the Executive Council as may be secured without any derangement of the constitutional balance of power—whilst the former are resolutely bent on opposing any change in the constitutional system that shall impose upon them such a responsibility as will abridge the tenure of their offices, and cramp the exercise of their authority. In the contest which is *commencing on this great question the Atlas* embarks with a determination to use every influence in its power to bring it to a successful issue. "It seems difficult," says no less an authority than the Oxford Professor of Political Economy, "except by the continued application of force, and with repeated disturbance in the motion of the machine of state *to* give to a people a Representative Assembly with the usual powers of such a body, and at the same time to establish among them domestic institutions to which they are not attached; dispose of their land to such purposes as England, and not the colony, may deem expedient; introduce English jurisprudence into their tribunals; govern them by officers selected as *friends to the parent state,* and not as popular among themselves, exempting these from all responsibility to the Colonial Legislature." There is not only a difficulty, but a startling anomaly in such a state of things, which is manifest to all who consider the complicated problem of our political government; and it is therefore that the elementary questions which *enter into its composition,* must soon be warmly discussed by men of all parties in New South Wales.

Controlling institutions have been given to us—we are left to tax ourselves; to administer ourselves municipally; to superintend our own domestic institutions—and yet the right of interfering with the internal administration of our government, which the mother-country insists on retaining, involves every question that is of importance to us in a maze of difficulties which effectually prevents the satisfactory adjustment of one; and proves to the colonists that England is still infected with the fallacy, that the attainment by a colony of unrestricted *domestic* freedom, is inconsistent with its political connexion with the parent state, and its continued dependence on the Imperial Sovereignty.

Among the various grievances under which New South Wales is suffering, we need scarcely observe how prominent must be the place assigned to the mistaken system of administering the Crown Lands of the Colony. The Resolutions on this subject, lately passed by the Legislative Council, were supported by men of all political creeds, and upon other topics, of all *shades of opinions*; and must be admitted to have been as important in their promised results to the Colony, as honourable to the Legislature. The majority by which those Resolutions were carried, the triumph in argument achieved by their supporters, has completely crushed the speculative sophisms of the adherents of the Wakefieldian system; and has given a degree of confidence to the most valuable and productive classes of the community, which no other circumstance could have inspired. Had the Legislative Council performed no other act but this, it would have sufficiently shown itself worthy of its high mission. By sustained exertions the subject must be constantly brought under the Review of the Home Government; and with the final settlement of the complicated difficulties which surround the question of the management of the Crown Lands, must be obtained that essential boon for the prosperity and well-being of all the great interests of the Colony—SECURITY OF TENURE FOR THE SQUATTERS OF AUSTRALIA.

In this rapid glance at our present political condition, it will be seen that the subject matter of which the main department of the *Atlas* will consist, cannot be dismissed with a slight and careless touch. The pens of those who are most competent from their political and literary attainments will be engaged in this department, and the information and research which will be brought to bear on the task will be acknowledged on perusal.

No expense will be spared to render the Journal efficient in every other respect; and under their respective heads will be found summaries of Metropolitan and Country occurrences; carefully condensed Reports of the proceedings in the Legislative Council; the City Council; Courts of Law; Police Offices, &c.

Extracts from British and Foreign Journals, and political works of eminence, recent and retrospective, will be given; and when new lights are thrown on disputed theories a commentary will accompany the extracts, to assist the reader at arriving at just conclusions.

In fine, every subject which may appear likely to conduce to general interest and edification will be considered in the *Atlas.* A critical eye will be kept on our Colonial Literature; a kind one on the Drama; a loving one for the Fine Arts; a watchful one for amusing Miscellanies; and every exertion will be used to give to newspaper literature a character for universality it has not yet aspired to in this colony.

The *Atlas* will contain twelve pages of closely printed matter, the same size and form as the London newspaper bearing that name.

The subscription to the *Atlas* will be eightpence each number, or eight shillings and sixpence per quarter; but in consequence of the great difficulty in collecting country accounts the paper can only be forwarded to country subscribers on their directing a quarter's subscription to be paid in advance, by their agents in Sydney.

From the extensive circulation already ensured, it is confidently anticipated that the *Atlas* will be an advantageous medium for advertisements, which will be received by the Printer and Publisher, D. L. WELCH, *Atlas* Office, opposite the Post Office, George-street, Sydney, to whose care it is requested all communications directed to the Editor may be addressed. 6135

TO LEGAL GENTLEMEN AND OTHERS.

A PROFESSIONAL Gentleman, who intends proceeding to London with his family in about a couple of months hence, and proposes to visit different parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, will be happy to undertake to execute commissions, powers of attorneys, or other private or *confidential* business, in any parts of these kingdoms, for parties residing in this colony.

To the Legal and Medical Professions he begs to tender his services to select and purchase books or libraries on professional subjects, and general literature.

Unexceptionable references will be given if required.

Address (if by letter pre-paid), to M. C., Esq., care of Mr. Collis, Post Office, Windsor.
October 26. 5849

PIANOFORTES FOR SALE.

MR. DEANE would be happy to receive, on reasonable terms, pupils for the pianoforte, violin, flute, violincello, guitar, and singing.

FOR SALE;

Easy well-selected pianoforte music instruction books for pianoforte, violin, and flute, violin strings, bridges, hair for bows, pegs, &c , &c.

	£	s.
One square pianoforte, Broadwood ..	12	12
One ditto ditto with drawers	15	15
One ditto ditto, Chapple and Co.	20	0
One violincello and case............	4	4
A seraphin	8	8
One very superior ditto	75	0

Pianofortes carefully and correctly tuned
Music neatly copied.
Wanted to purchase, for cash, a cottage pianoforte.
275, Castlereagh-street, opposite the Old Court House. 6176

SHOW ROOMS.

THE Show Rooms of the undersigned are again opened with a varied assortment of both useful and ornamental goods, at prices suited to the times.
T. WOOLLEY,
King and George streets.
November 9. 6439

COLONIAL TWEEDS.

ALL TWEEDS manufactured by A. and J. RAYNER may in future be known by having a purple stripe in the selvages. 9408

COLONIAL TOBACCO.

WALTHALL'S superior Negrohead Tobacco, and Tobacco Stems, for sale by
S. WILKINSON, JUN.,
Macquarie-place.
November 1. 5958

EX "MARY WHITE."
CHANCE, BROTHERS, AND CO.'S GLASS:
CROWN AND SHEET,
10 x 8, 16 x 14, 18 x 14, 14 x 10, 14 x 12, 16 x 12, 20 x 14, 18 x 16, 20 x 16, 22 x 16, 24 x 18, 24 x 20, 18 x 12.
BUCHANAN AND CO.
Lyons-buildings, George-street. 8855

NEWCASTLE COAL.

NOTICE.—The price of Coal at the Australian Agricultural Company's Wharf, Miller's Point, has this day been reduced one penny per bushel, viz., to
Seven-pence per bushel on the Wharf,
Eight-pence per bushel delivered;
Fourteen bags of two bushels each, 16s. 4d. on the Wharf,
Ditto ditto, 18s. 8d. delivered.
Extra cartage as usual according to distance.
All payments to be made before delivery to Mr. F. Ebsworth, Agent for the Australian Agricultural Company, Miller's Point, or Bligh-street, Sydney, where orders will be received.
P. P. KING,
Commissioner,
Australian Agricultural Company.
July 1. 27

NOTICE.

THE large superior Ebenezer Coal, from a seam eight feet thick, is sold only at the Depôt, Street's Wharf, Sussex-street, weighed and delivered within the city, at 24s. per Imperial Ton of 2240 lbs.; on the wharf, 22s.
5670 L. E. THRELKELD.

ON SALE at the Stores of the Undersigned—
Manila and Java Sugars
Ditto ditto Coffee
Hysonskin and Congou Teas.
SMITH AND CAMPBELL.
Campbell's Wharf. 6004

ON SALE.—Boxes of Tin, best brands, IC, IX IXX, DX
Wire of all sizes
Tin mountings, various
Tinned rivets.
Terms—Cash.
THOMAS WOOLLEY.
November 11. 6438

ON SALE, at DUKE'S WHARF—
Copper Sheeting and Nails
Whale Lines
Seaming Twine
Roping ditto 6464

SUPERIOR BLACK OIL ON SALE.
T. WOOLLEY,
6437 76, George-street.

CONVEYANCE OF WOOL FROM MANEROO.

ONE Shilling and Sixpence per cwt. will be the freight from Boyd Town to Sydney this season. 5382

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

EDWIN BENNETT, Wool Broker, will give the highest cash prices for clean and unwashed wool, and sheepskins
N B—Wools classed and re packed as usual.
6030 374, Pitt-street, near the Union Bank.

WOOL AND SHEEP-SKINS.

THE undersigned is a purchaser of Wool and Sheep-skins.
ABRAM BRIERLEY.
No. 2, Spring-street. 6348

THE undersigned will make Cash advances on Colonial Produce, consigned to their friends, Messrs. D. Dunbar and Sons, of London.
SMITH AND CAMPBELL,
5758 Campbell's Wharf.

THE undersigned will purchase for cash, or advance on WOOL, OIL, TALLOW, or other colonial produce, consigned for sale to their correspondents in London, Messrs. Magniac, Jardine, and Co.
THACKER, MASON, AND CO.,
5862 Fort-street.

THE undersigned will purchase Wool, Oil, or Tallow, for Cash, or advance on the same, if consigned for sale to their friends in London, Messrs. John Gore and Co.
GRIFFITHS, GORE, AND CO.,
5059 Bent-street.

COLONIAL SOAP exchanged for TALLOW, at the Manufactory of the undersigned, King-street West, near the Commercial Wharf, Sydney.
8714 R. W. ROBINSON.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF WILLIAM TUCKER AND CO.,
Notice to Creditors—First Dividend.

A FIRST DIVIDEND of Three-pence in the pound will be payable in the above estate on and after the 5th instant, at my office, 468, George-street.
HUTCHINSON BELL,
Trustee.
Sydney, November 4. 6103

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF PHILIP SOLOMON.

NOTICE if hereby given to any one having received or holding either the FIRST, SECOND, OR THIRD OF EXCHANGE, dated the 8th of November, 1844, and drawn by the Bank of Australasia, Sydney, in favour of one Mr. HENRY SOLOMON, for £300, at thirty days' sight, upon the Court of Directors of the Bank of Australasia, London, that the same is the property of the said Insolvent, Philip Solomon, and is to be delivered up to the undersigned, on behalf of the said Estate.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN,

that no one is entitled after this intimation to receive the said Bills or any of them, except the undersigned, or to detain the same, otherwise proceedings at law will be commenced in respect thereof.
CLARK IRVING,
Official Assignee
To the Insolvent Estate of P. Solomon.
327, Castlereagh street,
November 11. 6457

WANTED, by the undersigned, ten or twenty thousand Sheep, on halves of increase and wool, either with or without stations. Apply (if by letter, post paid,) at Wollombi; or at Petty's Hotel, Sydney.
RICHARD A. WISEMAN.
Wollombi, August 1. 1589

TO MERCHANTS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

A YOUNG Married Man, who can be well recommended by his present employers, whom he has served satisfactorily during the whole time he has been in the colony, (a period of nearly four years). wishes to obtain a situation as Clerk, Collector, Storekeeper, or any occupation requiring steadiness, integrity, and activity. He is also qualified to instruct the junior members of a family in the elements of an English education and drawing. Address F. M., *Herald* Office. 6323

STOLEN OR STRAYED, from Dixon-street, a bay Horse, branded R on the near side of the neck, white blaze on the face, and white spot under saddle. Whoever will return the same to Mrs. TAYLOR will be rewarded for their trouble.
November 12. 6476

A FIRST-RATE PUBLIC-HOUSE TO LET. For particulars apply to
HENRY FISHER,
City Depôt,
6298 Corner of King and George streets.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

TO LET, Building Allotments in Bathurst and Sussex streets, for a term of 99 years, on a very moderate ground rent.

Application to be made to Mr. Thomas Barker, Steam Mills. 6297

TO LET,

A NEAT COTTAGE on the Newtown Road, close to the Turnpike, at a moderate rent. May be viewed on application to Mr. Isaac Cross, next Mr. Morris's house. For further particulars apply to
J. K. HEYDON,
6100 78, King-street.

COTTAGE AND GROUND TO LET.

TO LET, for a period of years, or as may be wished, and can be entered upon immediately, at Burwood, on the Parramatta Road, about six acres of ground, recently ploughed and harrowed, and now fit for cultivation, on which is erected, a cottage containing four rooms, also a good stable, yard, &c., the whole enclosed in with a substantial three-rail fence.

To any industrious man, the present will prove a most desirable spot for settling himself, as the terms would be liberal. Particulars may be learnt by applying to Mr. Austen, at the Insolvent Court, or at No. 4, Phillip-street. 5701

TO BE LET, furnished or unfurnished, a neat Cottage, delightfully situated on the banks of the Parramatta River, about five miles from Sydney, where the steamers stop several times daily for passengers. Apply to Mr. Creagh, grocer, &c., 276, Pitt-street. 6183

WEST MAITLAND.

TO LET, the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. Owen and Co., at West Maitland. For particulars apply to the undersigned.
H. K. JAMES.
Registrar's Office, Sydney, November 9. 6378

KEERA VALE, ILLAWARRA.
(The Property of R. THERRY, Esq., M.C.)

TO BE LET, for such term of years as may be agreed upon, the Farm of Keera Vale, comprising three hundred and fifty-five acres, of which about thirty acres are let on a clearing lease, which will expire in 1846. This farm contains all the cultivation land, and nearly all the cleared land, that *once formed* Colonel Leahy's estate of Mount Keera A commodious two-storied House, advancing rapidly towards completion, and will be fit for the reception of a family about the 1st of January, has been recently erected on the farm,—with a verandah and balcony, —commanding a delightful view of Mount Keera, Keera Vale, and the varied surrounding scenery. The house contains eight capacious rooms, with spacious hall above and below stairs, besides kitchen, store-room, servants' room, &c.,—the whole enclosed at the rear with a substantial brick wall. The farm is supplied at all seasons with excellent water from the mountain-stream that flows through the Vale of Keera. A large weather boarded barn, a dairy, stock-yard, servants' huts, are on the farm, which presents every facility for carrying on the business of an extensive dairy. The garden is large, is of the richest soil, and is well supplied with fruit trees, ornamental, and other shrubs, &c.

The stock upon the farm consists of about 150 head of cattle, for the most part cows of a superior breed, eight or nine mares, with foals of last year, and in foal at present, chiefly got by Mr. C. Roberts's imported horse BELL-FOUNDER, the celebrated "Norfolk trotter." There are also, a team of working bullocks, two excellent draught horses, drays, farm and dairy utensils, forty pigs, poultry of various kinds, &c., which will be disposed of to the tenant at a valuation. At present there are twelve acres of wheat in an advanced and healthy state on the farm, four acres of potatoes, and seven acres laid down in maize, of which there are also about 200 bushels in the barn. These also would be disposed of at a valuation.

The whole farm is surrounded and enclosed by a substantial fence, and is divided into convenient and suitable paddocks for cows, calves, pigs, &c.

Upon the whole, a more eligible opportunity seldom presents itself for a respectable family disposed to reside in the country and to prosecute farming pursuits to a moderate extent.

Keera Vale is situated about two miles from Wollongong, and according to Sir Thomas Mitchell's new line of road, on the Sydney side of the town, so that it will soon be within a day's easy journey from the city.

For further information, application to be made to Mr. Samuel Lyons, Sydney, and Mr. E. Elliott, Wollongong. 5622

SALES BY AUCTION.

POSITIVE SALE.
TWO HOUSES AT BALMAIN, NEAR WATERVIEW HOUSE, WATERVIEW BAY.
(BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.)

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction, positively on
SATURDAY NEXT, 16TH NOVEMBER,
At 12 o'clock, precisely,
The undermentioned Freehold Houses, being lots 21, 22, and 23, of the Waterview Estate.

LOT 1.—Is a commodious and well-built weather-boarded house, lathed and plaistered; *contains four rooms,* with comfortable attics, &c , &c.; now occupied by Mr. Bird.

LOT 2.—Is a two-storied stone-built house, unfinished. The whole is enclosed with a close-paled fence, and the ground well-laid out as a vegetable garden, and immediately contiguous to Waterview Bay, with the right of some twenty feet frontage to the water.

There is a well of excellent water not many feet from the house.

TERMS—Six months' credit for half the purchase-money, without interest. 6474

EXTRAORDINARY FREEHOLD RENTAL.
17 HOUSES,
IN THE HEART OF BRISBANE WARD,
Near the "Crispin Arms,"
CLARENCE-STREET,
Running all the way back
TO KENT-STREET.
PRODUCING MORE THAN £300 PER ANNUM,
Payable on demand, £6 1s. 6d. every week.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the proprietor to sell by public auction,
On the Premises,
ON FRIDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER, 1844,
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock
THE WHOLE of the above most unexceptionable Right, Title, and Interest, in and to all the Freehold Estate, Houses, Shops, Tenements, Premises, AND RENTS!
Consisting of—
SEVENTEEN FREEHOLD HOUSES,
In support of the value of which as a guide for the capitalist to go by, the following roll of tenants is annexed, which taken as weekly payments may be looked upon as a "minimum rental." The absurd "panic" of the day should be rather a reason *for* investing capital out in good certain return, by rental, than keeping it back upon the prospect of banking profits, which "never can happen again."

RENTS RECEIVABLE.
IN CLARENCE-STREET.
House and shop, Mr. Hayes, at 15s. per week. No. 1
House, Mr. Hayes, at 15s. per week, No. 2
House, cabinet maker, Mr. Dennett, at 15s. per week, No. 3
House, Mr. F. Pitthouse, at 12s. per week, No. 4.

LOT	IN KENT-STREET.			
1.	Let to Mrs. Brown,		at 8s.	Total payable weekly, the low rental, in the heart of the city of £3 4s. 6d. per week.
2.	,,	Messrs. Jackson	4s 6d.	
3.	,,	,, Morrison	4s. 6d.	
4.	,,	,, M'Pherson	4s. 6d.	
5.	,,	,, Ketter	4s. 6d.	
6.	,,	,, Donovan	4s. 6d.	
7.	,,	,, Parrott	4s. 6d.	
8.	,,	,, Jamison	5s.	
9.	,,	,,	5s.	
10.	,,	,, Hayes	5s.	
11.	,,	,, Gordon	5s.	
12.	,,	,, Fanning	5s	
13.	,,	,, Tate	5s.	

TO THE CAPITALIST.

Taking this rental as money borrowed on good security, at 10 per cent. only, it is worth £3000 cash; on the other hand, taking it at 5 per cent. the banking scale to which it is fast declining, or a lower interest, THIS PROPERTY IS WORTH UPON SHEW OF COMMON CALCULATION
£6000!! AT LEAST!!

AND WILL BE SOLD BONA FIDE UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, AT THE TIME AND PLACE ABOVE STATED.

TERMS:—Twenty-five per cent. cash deposit, and the residue at three and six months.

TITLE—First-rate—Grant from the Crown. 6375

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 489, George street,
ON SATURDAY, THE 16TH INSTANT,
At 11 o'clock, precisely,
Thirty-nine pieces chintz prints
Eighty-two pieces Hoyle's prints, new styles
Two pieces military duck, (No. 1)
One piece linen drill
Eighteen pieces linen drill
Four lengths fashionable waistcoatings
Eight ditto ditto
Eleven pieces Forfar
Terms at sale. 6496

A HERD OF CATTLE.
Will be Sold on the 1st day of December next, at the Mart, King-street, by Public Auction, if not disposed of previously by private contract,
BY MR. STUBBS,

500 HEAD OF CATTLE, with good BREEDING RUN, about eighty miles from the crossing place to Port Phillip, capable of carrying 800 head,
ON THE HUME RIVER,
And the Run, with the improvements, given in.

A MIXED HERD
In the following proportion, viz.:—
125 Bullocks, two to three years old, and upwards
125 Cows
125 Heifers } Calves under six months old given in.
125 Steers.

500 Head, more or less.

☞ Parties requiring further particulars are referred to Mr. J. G. Webb, Tumut Store, Gundagai; or, by application to Mr. Stubbs, Mart, King-street, who is fully authorised to give such a description of the stock as will be well deserving the attention of any person looking out for stock as profitable as any in the colony, especially taking onefourth as immediately available for turning into cash. It is well known that this part of the Colony is known as the *fattening part,* both for the Sydney and Port Phillip markets.
Terms at Sale. 3558

TO CONNOISSEURS IN CHOICE WINES.

DAVIDSON AND RUDD have received instruction, to sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. S. A. Bryant and Co., Bank-Court, King-street, on
FRIDAY NEXT, THE 15TH INSTANT,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,
The following choice wines, of most superior flavour and quality, being the original genuine importations, and bearing the well known brand of "Edwin Bryant, London."
One hogshead
Eight quarter-casks } very fine old port wine
One hundred and thirteen dozen most superior gold-coloured sherry
Fifty dozen very superior old port
ALSO,
Fifty-seven dozen fine pale sherry wine
Fifty-eight dozen superior old port wine
Ten cases, containing ten dozen, superior champagne
Twenty-two cases, containing twenty-two dozen, superior claret
Twenty-three cases, containing twenty-three dozen, very superior claret
Two cases, containing six dozen, very superior champagne.

The small stock of good clarets and champage now in the market, and the improbability of future shipments to any extent for the present, should induce consumers of these favourite wines to secure a timely supply.
Terms at sale. 6810

FRIDAY, NOV. 15, at half-past 10.
TALLOW, WOOL, AND HIDES.
IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF CHARLES COXEN.
By order of the Trustee and Official Assignee.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on
FRIDAY NEXT, 15TH NOVEMBER,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,
Thirteen casks mutton tallow, about four tons
Nine bales of wool
Three hides.
Terms at sale. 6425

SPICED SALMON, SAW FRAMES AND FELLOES
FRIDAY, NOV. 15TH.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on
FRIDAY, THE 15th NOVEMBER,
At eleven o'clock,
Fifty kits
Fifty half ditto } Spiced salmon
Ten dozen saw frames
Eight hundred felloes
Terms at sale. 6429

EXTENSIVE SALE OF GROCERIES, OILMEN'S STORES, &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on
FRIDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.
FRIDAY NEXT, THE 15TH INSTANT,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,
The following assortment of Groceries and Oilmen's Stores, now being landed in excellent condition by
MESSRS. ROWAND, MACNAB, & CO.,
From the barque *Dublin,* Captain Jones, from London:—
20 casks Day and Martin's real japan blacking
1 case black lead
5 cases Robinson's patent groats
20 half hogsheads London vinegar, Nos. 18 and 22
5 pipes town whiting
1 pipe lump rotten-stone
1 pipe ground logwood
1 case cayenne pepper
45 Cases starch
25 Cases double superfine mustard
30 Cases assorted pickles, in quarts and pints
35 Cases olive oil, in quarts and pints
2 Caroteels of currants
10 Boxes ditto
1 Box bitter almonds
1 Cask Valencia almonds
3 Boxes muscatel raisins
☞ The whole will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, at sale. 6420

FRIDAY, 15TH NOV, 11 O'CLOCK.
IRISH PORK AND BEEF,
WARWICK CHEESE, AND COD AND LING FISH.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on
FRIDAY NEXT, 15TH NOVEMBER,
At eleven o'clock,
Seven cases Warwick cheese
Nineteen casks Irish pork
Nine tierces Irish beef
Twenty-seven cases cod and ling fish.
Terms at sale. 646

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

November 13.—*William*, schooner, 100 tons, Captain Freeman, from Moreton Bay the 3rd instant, with cedar.

DEPARTURES.

November 13.—*Columbine*, schooner, Captain Stratton, for the South Sea Islands. Passenger—Mrs. Stratton.

November 13.—*Thomas Lowry*, ship, Captain Graham, for London. Passengers—Mr P. Scott, Mrs. Davy and child, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Crossly, Mr. H. Benjamin, Mr. J. Scott, and Mr. Lakeman.

CLEARANCES.

November 13.—*Ariel*, schooner, Captain Lewis, for Port Nelson via Twofold Bay. Passengers—Mr. Dunn and Mr. T. M. Moore.

November 13.—*Bee*, brig, Captain Unthank, for Wellington, New Zealand.

COASTERS INWARDS.

November 12.—*Dove*, 13, Hart, from Port Hacking, with shells.

November 13.—*Lucy Ann*, 37, Sheridan, from Newcastle, with coals; *Susan*, 13, Twible, from the Hawkesbury, with 900 bushels maize.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

November 12.—*Waterwitch*, 37, Millie, for the Bellinger, in ballast; *Georgiana*, 25, Thompson, for Wollongong, with sundries; *Queen*, 14, Foot, for the Hawkesbury, in ballast; *Emma*, 22, Johnston, for Kiama, in ballast; *Ariel*, 72, Collins, for Newcastle, in ballast; *Roubulla*, 16, Stewart, for Kiama, with sundries; *Dove*, 13, Hart, for Port Hacking, in ballast; *Lark*, 18, Ford, for Wollongong, with sundries.

November 13.—*Lucy Ann*, 37, Sheridan, for Newcastle, in ballast; *Echo*, 21, Johnson, for the Hunter, with sundries.

EXPORTS.

November 13.—*Bee*, brig, Captain Unthank, for Wellington: 700 sheep, 5 hogsheads brandy, W. E. Mumin; 14 kegs and 1 tierce tobacco, W. Hirst; 1 bag salt, 2 cases fruit, 1 box sperm candles, 1 bag currants, 3 boxes soap, 3 mats sugar, 1 sack hams, 2 cases groceries, 2 cases drapery, 1 cask cheese, Miss Weston.

November 13.—*Ariel*, schooner, Captain Lewis, for Nelson, *via* Twofold Bay: Cargo for Nelson—1 keg tobacco, James Orr; 36 iron pots, 2 tons hoop iron, R. Campbell; 40 bags maize, 3 casks harness, 1 dray, 15 boxes soap, 7 horses, 45 head of cattle, 3 cases Geneva, J. Dunn. Cargo for Twofold Bay—9 bags bread, 2 boxes apparel, 4 bags flour, 3 bags salt, 2 chests tea, 4 bags sugar, 1 keg gunpowder, 1 package tobacco, 1 box pickles, J. Dunn; 2 bales, 4 chests tea, 75 casks salt, 38 cedar planks, 2 iron pots, 1 hogshead wine, 8 bars iron, 1 case horse shoes, 1 case vinegar, 1 bag rice, 2 chests drawers, J. M. Moore.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY

November.		Sun, rises	Sun, sets	High Water morn	High Water even
14	THURSDAY	5 8	6 52	11 18	11 42

First Quarter, Nov. 17, 35 m. past 11, forenoon.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1844.

"Sworn to no master, of no sect am I."

THE GOVERNOR'S EXCURSION TO THE HUNTER.

The Governor must have been much pleased with his late excursion into the northern districts. Even the mere respite for a few weeks from those arduous labours at the desk to which His Excellency devotes himself with unsparing assiduity, must have been refreshing both to body and mind. In his reply to the first congratulatory address presented to him on his accession to this Government, His Excellency assured the colonists that no exertions should be wanting on his part to conduct the public business in a vigorous and efficient manner; and much as we have been obliged occasionally to object to his measures, we should be wanting both in justice and candour did we not acknowledge that, in point of zeal, energy, and diligence, he has well redeemed his pledge. Perhaps, too well for his own health, and for his acquisition of a local knowledge of the country; both of which would have been beneficially promoted by a more frequent indulgence in trips like the one from which he has just returned.

It was fortunate for His Excellency, that in this his maiden visit to the Upper Hunter and its beautiful tributaries, he saw the country under the most favourable circumstances—at the most favourable season of the year, when the Australian spring puts forth her brightest charms; and after a longer succession of fertilizing showers than had ever before enriched that part of the colony. He therefore beheld nature in the gayest mood and loveliest complexion of which our delicious climate can admit. Hill and valley—forest and glade—orchard and garden—the green pastures of our natural lawns and meadows, and the luxuriant fields mantled with waving corn, and giving promise of a bountiful harvest—presented to His Excellency an ever-varying landscape,—a series of pictures rich in the romantic and the beautiful, over which the eye could roam with unwearying delight. What a contrast must this splendid scenery have presented to His Excellency's mind, to the cares of office, the dull routine of business, the ceremonial of rank, and the whirl and din of political strife! And how much more distinct and impressive would be the ideas of the country acquired by this ocular contemplation, than those derived from official reports and verbal communications!

But neither the respite from toil, nor the charms of rural scenery, could have conveyed so much pleasure to the Governor's heart, as the cordial and respectful reception which he and his amiable Lady every where encountered. With that good sense and delicacy of feeling which usually characterize the English gentleman, especially in the calm retreats of country life, the colonists vied with each other in bidding hearty welcome to their distinguished visitors. Notwithstanding the recent collisions between the graziers and the Executive, this was to be expected. The people of New South Wales would indeed have shown a lamentable want of good breeding, had they hesitated, on this occasion, to lay aside the questions of political exacerbation, and to think only of the duties of loyalty and hospitality. They gave no cause for any such reproach. They recognised in Sir George and Lady Gipps the first personages in the land, in quest of health and recreation, to whose comfort it was not less their happiness than their duty to contribute to the utmost of their power. In the Governor they recognised the representative of their beloved Sovereign; and by the respectful consideration paid to his person, did honour to their loyalty as British subjects.

Connected with this rural excursion, there was, however, one cause of regret, in which the settlers sincerely sympathised—that His Excellency should have suffered so much from two or three attacks of bodily indisposition, as to have been prevented from seeing all he wished to see, and from visiting all whom he wished to honour.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—Civil Side.

Wednesday.

Before His Honor Mr. Justice A'Beckett, and a Jury of four.

PRICE *v.* HART.

This was an action brought by Wheelock Price against Thomas Henry Hart, to recover damages for the seduction of his daughter, Jane Price, by the defendant.

The Solicitor-General and Mr. Cheeke appeared for the plaintiff, and proved the seduction by the evidence of Miss Price, from whose testimony it appeared that the defendant had become acquainted with her from the proximity of their residences, he being the landlord of the plaintiff, and that while she herself was only twenty-three years of age, defendant was upwards of fifty.

No person appearing for the defence His Honor briefly addressed the Jury upon the evidence which had been tendered, leaving them, to award such damages as in their opinion the nature of the circumstances would warrant. His Honor also adverted to the difference between the age of the parties as an aggravating feature of the defendant's conduct, and told the Jury that the amount of damages should be irrespective of any knowledge they might have of the defendant's circumstances, as the only evidence upon this point appeared to show an ability to pay, and no proof existed to the contrary, besides which the justice of the case required that the amount of damages should be regulated by what a defendant ought to pay, and not merely by what he was able to pay.

The Jury assessed the damages to the plaintiff at £100.

NIX *v.* LANGFORD.

This was an action brought to recover the the principal and interest of a promissory note for £168 2s. 6d., alleged to have been made by the defendant in favour of a person named Fleming. The defendant admitted the making of the note, but pleaded specially that it had been given in pursuance of an arrangement made with Fleming for the sole convenience of the latter. The substance of the plea was, that Fleming was the landlord of the Odd Fellows' Inn, but being unable to obtain from the magistrate a renewal of the license, the defendant, who had a better chance of doing so, agreed to assist Fleming in this particular: for this reason a mock transfer of the premises &c., was made by Fleming to the defendant, who gave in return the note sued upon, but upon the understanding that the license when obtained, should be for the sole benefit of Fleming.

Mr. Michie appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Broadhurst for the defence, the latter of whom called Fleming, with the view of proving the plea, but failed altogether in doing so, the testimony of the witness going to show that the transfer had been a *bona fide* one, as he (Fleming) was to have been the paid servant of the defendant.

The Jury, under His Honor's direction, found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £173 14s. 6d.

KENNEDY *v.* RITCHIE.

This was an action of trover, brought by the plaintiff, Jane Kennedy, against Robert Ritchie, to recover damages for the illegal detention of four horses, the property of the plaintiff. The pleas were, first, that the defendant had not committed the wrong complained of; and secondly, that the plaintiff was not entitled to the animals in question.

Mr. Foster appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Windeyer for the defence.

The animals in question had been sold under an execution at the suit of the defendant, against one Matthew Clarke, with whom the plaintiff had for many years been cohabiting, and the grounds of the claim were, that the animals were the exclusive property of the plaintiff herself, being the produce of a mare which had been given to her by her father; the case failed however for want of proof of demand, the witness called for that purpose being rejected in consequence of his having been present in Court after all witnesses were ordered out. The plaintiff was therefore nonsuited.

BURN *v.* ROBERTSON.

This was an action brought by William Pitt Burn against Edward Robertson, to recover damages for a trespass upon the plaintiff's premises, and an assault upon his wife. The pleas to this declaration were that the premises belonged to the defendant, notice to quit them having been given to the plaintiff, by whom they were rented; and with reference to the assault there was an entire denial of the wrong complained of.

Mr. Windeyer appeared for the plaintiff, and after having briefly stated the circumstances of the case, called Julia Burn, the daughter of the plaintiff, who stated that in August last her father had been lodging in the house of the defendant, at Balmain; on the 23rd of that month, when the family were at dinner, Mr. Robertson came into the room, and in a very violent manner demanded payment of a bill which had been left there that morning. Mr. Burn replied to this that he would not pay another shilling until he was better treated, and the defendant becoming more violent, high words ensued, on which he, defendant, going into the bed-room, proceeded to carry away the pillows from the bed. Mrs. Burn was standing in a passage leading to her bed-room, and when the defendant was passing, after throwing out the pillows, he pushed her with sufficient violence to force her against the wall. The defendant then locked up the rooms, and the plaintiff and his family were kept for a considerable time from re-entering them, until the defendant, at a late period of the evening, was prevailed upon by persons who had interfered to give up the key. This testimony was corroborated by other witnesses, but it was shown that there was a great deal of abuse between the plaintiff and defendant, in which the former was as violent as the latter, and it was not shown positively that the passage was sufficiently wide to allow the defendant to pass without touching Mrs. Burn. It was likewise proved that the plaintiff had subsequently to these proceedings paid up the amount due from himself to the defendant.

Mr. Darvall appeared for the defendant, and contended, that, from the nature of the evidence already given, the case was clearly one of the most paltry nature, springing wholly from the litigious character of the plaintiff, with a view of extorting money from Mr. Robertson, who had been sufficiently annoyed by finding it impossible either to get the plaintiff out of his house, or to procure payment from him. With reference to the assault, he should call a witness to prove that the push given to Mrs. Burn was not such as to amount to an assault, having been merely occasioned by his inability to pass along the passage without touching her. He should also call evidence with the view of showing that repeated notice had been given to the defendant to leave the place, before the time of the occurrence out of which the action had arisen.

Several witnesses were then called, but their testimony did not affect the position of the case, for no further evidence was given relative to the assault, and as to the notice, the only proof tendered was of orders and messages to leave the place, which were rendered inapplicable for the purposes of defence to the present action, as it was shewn by the account which the defendant himself had rendered that rent was charged for the premises after the period named in the notice, thus shewing that the latter must have been abandoned.

Mr. Windeyer having replied.

His Honor told the Jury that if they could come to the conclusion that no proper notice had been given, which he conceived to be the case, they would be bound to assume that a trespass had been committed, forming their own opinion upon its nature and extent, and the amount of damage to be awarded for it. With reference to the assault, he was of opinion that the whole transaction being rendered an illegal one by the previous committal of a trespass, the slightest touch would, if proved, become an assault, and the whole of the circumstances detailed by the evidence would be open to the consideration of the Jury, in order to assist them in forming their Judgment as to whether such an offence had been committed, and as to the degree of injury which the feelings of Mr. Burn might be supposed to have sustained from the conduct of the defendant, for such an injury as this he held was sufficient for all the purposes of the present case, without the use of any great personal violence. On the other hand the Jury would have to look at the extent of provocation and abuse received by the defendant from Mr. Burn, and the influence which it might be supposed to have had in causing him to act as he did.

The Jury, after retiring for a few minutes, found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 40s.

Jurors Fined.—The following gentlemen were yesterday fined in the sum of 40s. each, for non-attendance as jurors, namely, Leslie Duguid, John Fairfax, Charles Falconer, J. H. Eccleston, and J. W. Gosling.

Insolvency Business.—Mr. Justice Dickinson sat yesterday in the Insolvency Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and confirmed the following plans of distribution:—John Fearnley and Co., a dividend of [illegible] d. in the pound; Charles Croaker, [illegible] to be paid in full. In the case of [illegible] Gordon *exparte* the Bank of Australasia and others, standing for judgment, it was arranged that the same will be delivered on Thursday, the 21st instant. The summons cases—James Cummings *exparte* Maclaren, and William Cummings *exparte* same, were postponed for fourteen days. The appeal cases, in the estates of W. W. Bucknell and Joseph Swales, stand for hearing next Wednesday.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

Wednesday.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

An adjourned second meeting was held in the estate of Cyrus Matthew Doyle, but no claims were proved.

There are no meetings fixed for to-day.

The Chief Commissioner will sit at noon today to hear applications for certificates of discharge.

MEETINGS FOR TO-MORROW.

John Campbell Anthony Gooch, a single meeting, at half-past ten o'clock, at Bathurst.

James Reid, a special meeting, at half-past ten.

R. G. Dunlop and Co., an adjourned special meeting, at eleven.

NEW INSOLVENTS.

The following estates were sequestrated yesterday:—

Robert Eagling, formerly of Parramatta-street, publican, now of the Liverpool Road, householder; debts, £196 16s. 6d.; assets—landed property, £30; personal property, £10; balance deficiency, £156 16s. 6d. Hutchinson Bell, official assignee.

Joseph Howard, of Minto, county of Cumberland, innkeeper; debts, £76 13s.; assets—personal property, £25 1s.; outstanding debts, £11 17s. 8d.; balance deficiency, £39 14s. 4d. John Morris, official assignee.

APPLICATIONS OF INSOLVENTS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISCHARGE.

The following is a list of all the applications for certificates of discharge, notined in the *Government Gazette*, containing the dates when the applications were notified, and when they are to be made to the Chief Commissioner.

Name of Applicant.	Date of Application.		When Applications to be made	
Edwin Withers	Sept.	21.	Nov.	14
John Foley	Sept.	23.	Nov.	14
John R. Rouse	Sept.	25.	Nov.	14
Michael Shiels	Oct.	1.	Nov.	14
George Martin	Oct.	2.	Nov.	14
John Wiseman	Oct.	2.	Nov.	14
G. A. F. Lentz	Oct.	7.	Nov.	14
James Reid	Oct.	7.	Nov.	14
John Smith	August	28.	Nov.	21
John Luckens	Sept.	22.	Nov.	21
John Piper, jun.	Oct.	7.	Nov.	21
Edward Jones	Oct.	7.	Nov.	21
James Thearle	Oct.	10.	Nov.	21
George Nail	Oct.	10.	Nov.	21
James M'Eachern	Oct.	11.	Nov.	21
David Sloan	Oct.	11.	Nov.	21
Alexander Fraser and Thomas Fraser	Oct.	12.	Nov.	21
Richard Harrison	Oct.	14.	Nov.	21
David Colliss	Oct.	14.	Nov.	21
Edgar Cox	Oct.	9.	Nov.	28
William M'Kay	Oct.	13.	Nov.	28
Michael Dixon	Oct.	14.	Nov.	28
John Murray	Oct.	21.	Nov.	28
James Hassall	Oct.	29.	Dec.	5
Thomas Ayerst	Oct.	29.	Dec.	5
John Wisdom	Oct.	29.	Dec.	5
Willoughby Beadman	Oct.	14.	Dec.	12
W. B. Parker	Oct.	23.	Dec.	12
Chas. L. D. Fattorini	Nov.	4.	Dec.	12
Edmund Lockyer	Nov.	4.	Dec.	12
Thos. R. Johnson	Nov.	4.	Dec.	12
Roger Murphy	Nov.	5.	Dec.	12
William Henry Moore	Nov.	8.	Dec.	12
Charles Coxen	Nov.	11.	Dec.	12
Josiah West	Nov.	9.	Dec.	19
Casper Marks	Nov.	11.	Dec.	26

LAND SALE.

A sale of town allotments will take place this day, at eleven o'clock, at the Colonial Treasury. The following is an abstract of the sale:—

Parramatta.—1, 2. 1 rood and 15 perches each, allotments No. 68 and 69 of section 28. Upset price £25 per acre.

Hartley.—3. 2 roods and 9 perches, allotment No. 9 of section 3. 4. 1 rood and 34 perches, No. 10 of section 3. 5. 34 perches, No. 11 of section 3. Upset price, £8 per section.

Braidwood.—6—11. 2 roods each, allotments Nos. 10—15 of section 9. Upset price £8 per acre.

Appin.—12—18. 2 roods each, allotments Nos. 12—18 of section 1. Upset price £8 per acre.

Mudgee.—19—22, 35—38. 2 roods each, allotments Nos. 11—13 of section 12; No. 9 of section 23; Nos. 18 and 19 of section 12; and No. 1 of section 10. Upset price £8 per acre.

Carcoar.—23. 2 roods, allotment No. 2 of section 9. Upset price £8 per acre.

Bathurst.—24—34. 2 roods each, allotments Nos. 18—20 of section 15, 6—9 of section 26, and 10—13 of section 31. Upset price £8 per acre.

EXPORTS TO SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	Jan. 1 to June 30, 1843.		Jan. 1 to June 30, 1844.
Cotton Goods—	£		£
White and grey	31,335	....	9,630
Dyed	7,061	....	3,255
Printed	20,715	..	10,279
Counterpanes	1,314	....	181
Candlewick	287	....	161
Muslins and other cottons	6,836	....	1,665
	£67,548		£25,171
Afterwards in 1843	25,791		
Total in 1843	£93,339		

Total import of Cotton Manufactures during the last twelve months, £50,962.

Total Exports Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1843. . £830,000
„ Jan. 1 to June 30, 1843. . 490,000
„ Jan. 1 to June 30, 1844. . 124,000

The Assessor Court of Requests.—This Court continued its sittings yesterday before the Commissioner, with Messrs. Cowlishaw and Brown, assessors. It was adjourned at 5 p.m. till 10 o'clock to-day. No. 83 is the first case on the list for hearing.

The Port Phillip Mails.—We have seen copies of affidavits made by postmen and others, to show that during the late floods it was impossible to travel in the country in the neighbourhood of the Murray. That the country was in a dreadful state was clearly shown by the interesting letters of our Gundagai correspondent; but whether for four succeeding weeks there was no possibility of getting the mails along the road, we have no means of judging. We do not think it necessary to publish the affidavits referred to, for they all state one fact, that about the middle of October, all the rivers and creeks were swelled to an unusual height.

The New Clip.—We are happy in being able to congratulate the wool growers on the improved prices with which the season has opened for our staple, Mr. Mort having effected a sale by public auction of eighteen bales of the new clip at 15½d. per lb., the purchaser paying for the packs. This is the first public sale which has been held of the present clip, and excited much attention, nearly the whole of the merchants and wool buyers being present.

Rara Avis in Terris Nigro que simillima Cygno.—Yesterday morning, about half-past five, as Prince, a waterman, was proceeding to Rose Bay, with a passenger, a bird of considerable size attracted their attention, and chase was given. The bird, when overtaken by the boat, made use of its wings, and thus escaped several times when on the point of being captured. At length, however, the skill and bottom of the waterman tired out the game, which took refuge amongst the rocks a little to south-west of the south point of Garden Island, and was captured, and is now in possession of a gentleman near this city. It has every appearance of being a young male cygnet of the black swan species, and if full grown would considerably exceed its present dimensions, which are, at a guess, from tip to tip of the wings, about three to four feet. The height of the bird from the ground to the crown of the head is about three feet when the neck is erect. It is unhurt, with the exception of a slight bruise beneath the first joint of the wing, occasioned by its striking with them against the rocks.—*Correspondent.*

New Zealand.—A cause was tried yesterday, (June 24), in the Tribunal de Commerce, in which M. Joubert, a French merchant, at Sydney, was plaintiff, and the Duke Decazes, Baron Hugon, and others, defendants. In 1839 a society was formed for the colonization of a portion of New Zealand, of which the defendants were members. On the arrival of the colonists the country was found to be in the hands of the English, but an establishment was nevertheless formed by M. de Belligny, the agent of the company. The colonists having exhausted their provisions, M. de Belligny sent to Sydney, and obtained at different times a supply from M. Joubert, to the amount of 37,289f., who, not receiving any remittances, came to Paris, and commenced a suit against the above parties, as members of the company. The defendants allowed the judgment to go against them by default.—*Galignani.*

Committal under the Insolvency Laws.—Philip Solomon, late publican and dealer, Sydney, under committal for obtaining goods by pretending to pay for them on delivery, was again brought up on warrant yesterday before the Police Court, charged on affidavit by Mr. Cooper, jun., in the employ of Cooper, Holt, and Co., with attempting to leave the colony by the *Thomas Lowry*, for England, he being then in the position of an uncertificated insolvent. From the evidence, it appeared the prisoner was indebted to the firm in £966 odd, in bills not yet due, besides £22 odd of a running account. The insolvent had taken his passage to England, with his family, but had not settled sundry debts in the colony amounting to upwards of £2000. Mr. Joseph Thompson, jun., of the firm of Joseph Thompson and Son, of Pitt-street, obtained a warrant which was executed on Solomon on Sunday last, and on the following day, as already stated, he was committed for trial, but allowed bail on twenty-four hours' notice; while waiting in the receiving watch-house till the time to take bail had arrived, an application was made to the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates to have Solomon's estate put under compulsory sequestration. This application being granted, and Mr. Clark Irving appointed official assignee of the estate, he on the same day proceeded on board the *Thomas Lowry*, then lying in Watson's Bay, where he and Mr. Brown, the Sheriff's bailiff, succeeded in seizing between £300 and £400 worth of property, besides money and bills of exchange belonging to the estate, and which had been put on board by the insolvent previous to his embarkation. The property so seized was brought on shore and lodged in a secure room in the Waterloo stores, where it now remains. While the search was progressing on board the vessel, a warrant was obtained on the ground already stated, and the prisoner kept in custody till yesterday, when evidence being given of his intention to leave the colony, and of the compulsory sequestration of his estate, while he was not able to produce a certificate of discharge, nor prove that a plan of distribution had been filed in the said estate, he was called on to state what he had to say why he should not be committed to take his trial for a breach of the 66th clause of the Insolvent Law. Mr. Dillon, as the legal adviser of the prisoner, submitted, that his client's case did not come within the meaning of the Act, as when he was brought on shore he was solvent, no order for sequestration being then in existence against him; besides, as from the time he was brought on shore, up to the time when he was arrested in the watchhouse, he had been in custody of the police, it was impossible for him, since sequestration, to have committed the offence charged. Mr. Windeyer was of opinion that the evidence was such as would warrant him in committing the prisoner under the 73rd or penal clause, but as Mr. Rogers, attorney for the prosecution, had elected to proceed under the 66th clause, he would commit on it; the prisoner was then committed to gaol until he gave bail to the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, or satisfied one of the Judges of the Supreme Court that he had not done any thing which could be construed into attempting to leave the colony with the view of defrauding his creditors.

The New City Officer.—Since the appointment of Mr. Jilks to the inspectorship of weights and measures, there has been an unusual rush of business for those who are skilled in the art of making balances true, and weights just, which of itself will be no small advantage to the public—in some cases, the deficiency is said to have been not less than 20 per cent. previous to the adjustment—in other cases, some of those who wished to deal fairly have sold their old weights and got new ones, but a third class are said to have planned things so as to realise their old profits and yet satisfy Mr. Jilks that they are fair traders, which is to be done by using the old weights until they hear that he is making his inspection, when they are to be thrown into hiding for the time, and the new ones sported on the counter till the scrutiny has been made. As Mr. Jilks, by virtue of his appointment, has authority to search for, and seize light weights, some of the knowing ones may be "trying it on too strong"

Preparing to Plunder a House.—On Tuesday last John Anderson, a reputed Sydney thief, and who had been several times before the Police Court on charges of larceny, in passing along Cumberland-street, was observed to abstract the key from a door, and walk off with it. Information being given to constable M'Gee, he followed Anderson and took him in George-street; on searching him three keys were found on him, one of them that which had been taken by him from the door in Cumberland-street; in addition to these the prisoner had two skeleton keys in his possession. He was yesterday dealt with under the Vagrant Act, and sentenced to be confined in Sydney Gaol for one calendar month.

Stealing.—James Orr, per *Shipley*, for seven years, now free, and some years ago belonging to the Sydney police, was yesterday committed to take his trial for stealing a book, value 2s. 6d., from the book-stall of Jeremiah Moore, George-street, opposite the Old Burying Ground. On Friday, the 1st inst., it appeared the prisoner went up to the stall, took the book, and walked off with it, in the view of a number of people; one of them gave Moore information of what had taken place, and Orr being followed gave up the book and made his escape for the time. A warrant being issued he was taken on Saturday last.

Stealing from a Shop Door.—About five o'clock on Tuesday evening, Ann Morgan, a notorious shoplifter, was observed by Constable M'Gee passing along George-street with a horse collar in her hand; being asked how she became possessed of it, she said she had picked it up in the street; she was lodged in the watch-house. It was subsequently ascertained that the collar had been taken from the door of Daniel Murphy, saddler, Campbell-street, where it had been exposed for sale. The prisoner was dealt with under the Vagrant Act, and sentenced to be confined in Sydney Gaol for two calendar months.

Killoshie.—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to declare Killoshie, in the county of Roxburgh, to come within the operation of the second clause of the Act, 2 Victoria, No. 18, so as to constitute it a place at which beer may be sold in quantities not less than two gallons.

Sale of Fancy Silver Articles.—We are requested to state that the sale of the silver and other fancy articles will be continued this day, at eleven o'clock precisely, at the Mart of Mr. Samuel Lyons. The most valuable lots of the assortment are reserved for to-day's sale: intending purchasers are therefore requested to attend.

We are requested to state that the splendid schooner *Marian Watson* will be brought to the hammer by Mr. W. H. Chapman, at the City Sale Rooms, this day, at twelve o'clock. She is ready for sea, and fit for any voyage, being well found, as per inventory, at the sale rooms.—*Communicated.*

Tickets of Leave Cancelled.—The following prisoners of the Crown have had their tickets of leave cancelled for the reasons stated against their respective names:—Thomas Ahern, per *Edward*, and John Cormick, per *Hive*, being suspected of killing cattle; Maitland Bench. Alice Cody, per *Margaret* 2, for immoral conduct; Yass Bench. Mary Dawson *alias* Murray, per *Kains*, for being absent from [illegible] and illegally at large; Camden Bench. William Field, per *Elizabeth*, for larceny; Maitland Bench. Thomas Gardiner, per *Asia*, for being absent from district without a pass; Merton Bench. Mary Johnson, per *Mary Anne*, for using abusive language; Penrith Bench. John Kean, per *Midas* 2, being unable to support himself; Goulburn Bench. William Lees, per *Lord Melville* 3, for being absent from district and illegally at large; Camden Bench. James Henry M'Millan, per *Clyde*, and Jane M'Guinness, per *Numa*, for being drunk and disorderly; Parramatta Bench. Jane Moore *alias* Wilson, per *Competitor*, for assault; Parramatta Bench. William M'Neild, per *Earl Grey* 2, having been committed on suspicion of murder; Gipps Land. John Murphy, per *Waverley*, for harbouring a prisoner of the Crown; Parramatta Bench. John Murphy, per *Asia*, being unable to support himself; Bathurst Bench. Joseph Morton, per *Lady Kennaway*, being suspected of stealing wool; Maitland Bench. Helen Russell *alias* Gillespie, per *Buffalo*, for assault and disorderly conduct; Maitland Bench. Catherine Smith, per *Whitby*, for shoplifting; Hyde Park Barracks Court. Ann Stack or Neil, per *Whitby*, for absconding; Windsor Bench. John Smith, per *Speke* 3, being incapable of taking care of himself; Bungonia Bench. Thomas Sanderson, per *John Barry*, for being absent from his district without a pass; Hyde Park Barracks Court. John Smith, per *Camden*, for repeated drunkenness; Parramatta Bench. Stephen Tanswell, per *Andromeda*, for highly improper conduct; Maitland Bench. Mary Tumulty, per *John Renwick*, for immoral conduct and not reporting her place of residence; Wollongong Bench. Thomas Thompson, per *Maitland*, for making false statements; Queanbeyan Bench. William Smith, per *Susan*, for being drunk and disorderly; Parramatta Bench.

METEOROLOGY.

(Compiled expressly for the Sydney Morning Herald.)

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, SOUTH HEAD, FROM 5TH TO 11TH NOVEMBER, 1844.

Date.	Moon's Age.	Barometer. 8½ A.M.	Barometer. 2½ P.M.	Barometer. Sunset.	Barometer. 9 P.M.	Attached Thermometer. 8½ A.M.	Attached Thermometer. 2½ P.M.	Attached Thermometer. Sunset.	Attached Thermometer. 9 P.M.	Detached Thermometer. 8½ A.M.	Detached Thermometer. 2½ P.M.	Detached Thermometer. Sunset.	Detached Thermometer. 9 P.M.	Max. Therm. at 2½ P.M.	Rain Fallen.	Winds.
Tuesday 5	24	29·190	29·868	29·855	29·860	67	70	67	65	68	70	63	61	67	.....	W.S.W., N.E., N.N.E., N.
Wednesday 6	25	29·912	29·971	30·048	30·108	64	66	63	63	67	57	59	59	57	.....	W. by S., S., S. by E., S.E. by S.
Thursday 7	26	30·066	29·911	29·862	29·854	62	68	65	66	68	70	63	62	65	.....	N.E., N.N.E., N. by E.
Friday 8	27	29·790	29·784	29·801	29·841	65	65	62	62	62	62	59	58	60	0·003	S., S.S.E., S. by E.
Saturday 9	28	29·882	29·805	29·848	29·966	58	62	59	57	58	58	55	53	55	0·004	S. by E., South.
Sunday 10	● 7·41 P.M.	30·040	30·058	30·054	30·066	56	62	60	58	52	56	54	52	51	0·004	S.S.W., S., S. by E.
Monday 11	1	30·033	30·022	29·984	29·997	56	61	60	58	56	58	56	53	55	.....	S., S.S.W., S. by W.

General Remarks.

Tuesday, 5.—Fine clear day, morning calm, and cloudless sky; afternoon, moderately fresh north-easterly breezes.

Wednesday, 6.—Bright, lovely morning, light westerly airs; at 10·40 wind shifted to south with a heavy squall, and subsequently blew hard all the day, wearing about south by east; sky became densely charged with cumulo-stratus: night moderate.

Thursday, 7.—Morning calm and mild, but gloomy; noon, gentle breezes arose from north east, which freshened, and sky got very thick and hazy. After midnight, came on to blow strong from southward, and clouded over.

Friday, 8.—Very high wind all this day, increasing latter part; clouds hanging murkily throughout.

Saturday, 9.—Continued blowing heavily from southward through last night, and during this day, clouds wearing a wild aspect, and atmosphere cold and chill. At night clouds broke and partially cleared off; wind shifted to about south south-west, and continued to blow heavily.

Sunday, 10.—Strong southerly breezes all this day, till sun-down; forepart cumuli; after part, sky became clear and bright; fine clear night, light wind first part; toward morning, cloudy, and some passing showers.

Monday, 11.—Fresh cold south-south-west wind forenoon, and cloudy; southed and continued very fresh all through the day; p.m., sky became clear and bright.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—The following letter was addressed to me, by J. H. Williams, Esq., the American Consul, in reference to an allusion to himself in the speech of the Rev. Mr. Allwood, at a recent public meeting, reported in your paper of the 28th ult., from which an extract was subsequently published in the *Colonial Observer*. It was addressed to me with a view to its publication, and I request you will do me the favour to insert it at your earliest convenience.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN DUNMORE LANG.

Sydney, November 13.

"Sydney, March 9, 1844.

"Sir,—In looking over the newspapers on my return to Sydney, from a recent absence in the interior, I met, in the *Colonial Observer* of the 31st of October last, with an extract from a speech reported to have been delivered by the Rev. Mr. Allwood, at a meeting held for the purpose of considering the question of General Education, which seems to me calculated to produce an impression that I have identified myself with one of the parties to the controversy which divides the colonial public on this interesting and important question—than which nothing can be farther from the truth: or if true, could anything be more out of place. For while I cannot be supposed to feel any interest in a controversy so purely colonial, neither can I conceive that there was any impropriety in replying to questions put to me respecting the system of education pursued in my own country, or anything that should have exposed me to the flippant, and as it appears to me, uncalled for remarks contained in that speech. If I recollect aright, the questions you put to me were—"Are the Scriptures used in the public schools of the United States, and do the Episcopalians concur in the system of education pursued there?" to which I replied in the affirmative. And although Mr. Allwood may think it "just possible" that he was as likely to know the sentiments of the Episcopalians of the United States as an "American Consul in New South Wales;" yet to me it does not appear probable that he was—being myself a constant attendant on the Episcopal Church while at home, and having been conversant from childhood with the opinions and feelings of the community in which I was brought up, while Mr. Allwood can only have been a temporary sojourner in the land. And if a man may be supposed to be as well informed on subjects in which he feels the deepest interest as on those which excite his sympathy less, I cannot but believe that my authority is as good on a question of Education as it would be "in a matter of tariff nullification, or repudiation." I was not aware when replying to your interrogatory that I was being "enlisted" as authority against the Rev. Mr. Allwood or any other person, and my answer to you was the same as it would have been had that gentleman or any one else sought information from me. I did not intend to be understood as saying that no such thing as a denominational school existed in the United States; although I am not aware of any Primary School of that character. The Sabbath Schools, however, are exclusively devoted to the inculcation of religious truth, and in them the peculiar doctrines of the Churches with which the schools are connected are taught. The Sunday School Union had its origin principally in the desire of exciting a more general, active, and sustained interest in the subject throughout the whole country than had before existed. This, it was believed, would be more effectually achieved by united than by separate effort—the correctness of which opinion the result has verified. On its Board of Management and publication are to be found Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, and Congregationalists or Independents, all cordially co-operating for the benefit of all, and yet each zealously labouring in his own peculiar field. What Mr. Allwood says of the relations existing between the English and American Episcopal Churches is true, and I trust will ever continue to be true. But I do not see that it follows as a matter of course, that the American Episcopalian should not as much prefer the American System of General Education to the British, as he does the Voluntary System for the support of religion to a system of state patronage. And although Mr. Allwood may invariably have heard them speak of the system of education in the National Schools of England as one to be highly prized, yet I venture to affirm that nine-tenths of the Episcopalians, as well as of all other religious denominations in the northern and middle States, would be found in favour of the common school system of the United States. Indeed so great have been the advantages derived from it, so efficient has it proved in disseminating the blessings of education amongst all classes of the community, and so impracticable would be any other system in a community constituted like that of the United States, that every year witnesses its extension to portions of the country where it has not before prevailed, as well as its improvement in those portions of the country in which it has long been established. In a word, it may be said to be firmly established in the confidence and affections of the people. I have addressed this letter to you, because it was with you that I held the conversation which gave rise to Mr. Allwood's remarks; and my object is to do away with any impression that may exist of my having identified myself with a party.

"I am, Sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"J. H. Williams.

"The Rev. Dr. Lang, M.C."

BATHURST.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—Having observed a lengthy comment upon the subject of Bridges required to be erected across the Macquarie River at Bathust, wherein a correspondent, as stated in your valuable journal of the 8th instant, headed "Bathurst" presumes to assert or dictate that the proposed bridge should be fixed upon the site of the plan as laid down by Sir Thomas Mitchell, some time past, I am induced, as times alter cases, to offer a few remarks thereon. The fact is, Gentlemen, when Major Mitchell first proposed his plan for a bridge, the township of Bathurst was in embryo; but now, from time elapsed, improvements, outlay of capital, &c., &c., in the said township, it is obvious to me, that it was not contemplated what the revolution of time would do in the district; and further, many, very many, far less interested (unless for the public good) than the parties referred to by your correspondent, who are the principal holders of property connected with the line of road they wish to support,—from a direct sinister motive to serve themselves; who, to satisfy the clamour of a few, would inconvenience hundreds, and cause an uncalled for extravagant expense to the Government. It has been often and very truly observed, that what is "law to-day is not law to-morrow." As regards the laws of the Medes and Persians, I think it would be very beneficial to your correspondent to study the law, and prevent the law's effects. Ere I conclude, I would add, that a gentleman so fully qualified as Mr. Ginn (of well-tried abilities in Sydney) needs no praise from my pen;—yet, I feel certain, that the opinion entertained by me is fully entertained and appreciated by our wise and all-sufficient Governor, Sir George Gipps, which will bear me out in the assertion that that which others do wrong, is good for all men to amend in themselves by precept or example. I need say no more, Gentlemen, than remark, that an allusion to the same subject, in the *Herald* of the 12th instant, by, I would observe, the same correspondent, has a more than strong tendency to selfishness, as "travellers" (from Campbell's River) foot, horseback, or teams, have not, upon any occasion, to cross the proposed bridge of Major Mitchell or Mr. Ginn; but should they have business in that direction, I flatter myself from the local knowledge I have of the district, and all others adjoining, that one and all would be happy to evince their thanks to the judgment of His Excellency in appointing so able and efficient a gentleman of practical knowledge and tact as Mr. Ginn, for the selection of a site for the erection of such a structure as a bridge in this part of the colony—Bathurst—so much desired.

I have to crave excuse for so lengthy a detail of particulars, yet should you be pleased to give them insertion in your widely circulated paper, I hesitate not to state that you will serve hundreds, and receive the genuine applause of thousands.

Yours obediently,
A Correspondent and Subscriber.

[The bridge over the Macquarie ought to be erected with an eye to the benefit of the immense district beyond Bathurst, as well as to the interests of the town of Bathurst itself. The value of property in one part of the town may be increased, and in another diminished, by the situation of the bridge; but that is of comparatively little importance compared with the interests of the entire district.—Eds.]

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen.—1. Is not a man insolvent in the eye of the law when his cheques are dishonoured by the banker on whom drawn?

2. Is not he guilty of fraud who draws and passes cheques on a bank, knowing that he has no funds to pay them?

3. Is not a magistrate disqualified when he becomes insolvent, through his cheques being dishonoured?

4. What penalty does a magistrate incur by acting after insolvency?

An answer to the above queries by yourself, or any of your learned correspondents, will greatly oblige,

Your most obedient servant,
QUERIST.

Maitland, November 11.

[1. No. 2. Yes. 3. See No. 1. 4. None; but it is the general practice to supersede a magistrate's commission when he becomes insolvent.—Eds.]

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE GRAHAM LETTERS.

[PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.]

(From Punch.)

It appears that Sir James Graham has not confined the civility, which tempts him to break seals, to the ambassador of Sardinia. No; we find that Sir James has been for some time in correspondence with many of the potentates of the world, all of whom had cause to fear that treason dangerous to their thrones was constantly passing through the English Post-office. The letters addressed to Sir James have fallen into the hands of *Punch*, who, profiting by the example of the Home Secretary, immediately opened them. We give the contents of two of the epistles:—

"Muley Abderrahman, Emperor of Morocco, to the Great Graham, health and greeting!

"Whereas, the Emperor believes that one Ben Ali Ben Momo, his lawful subject, is at the present time residing in Ratcliffe-Highway, for the wicked purpose of carrying the fire and sword of rebellion into the happy city of Timbuctoo,—the Emperor prays of the magnificent Graham (whose name is sweeter than roses), that he will seize all letters coming to the said Ben Ali Ben Momo, and straightway send faithful copies thereof to the Emperor, who will remember the pious Graham in his prayers.

"The Emperor herewith sends to the mighty Graham the Order of the Umbrella!

"The Emperor should not omit to say that Ben Ali Ben Momo (son of a dog, as he is!) is frequently changing his house and occupation. Sometimes the Emperor is informed he is to be found, with a broom in his hand, near the Alley of the Cranbourn."

"Pomaré, Queen of Tahiti, cries to the compassionate Graham in her distress. Her heart is smitten, and her name made a by-word by Owyhapteeki, who is now dwelling in London. The said Owyhapteeki is her lawful subject, and is now fomenting treason in the great city with six French dancers, men and women, that by such treason Queen Pomaré may be sent prisoner to Paris, and her kingdom become the property of France. Queen Pomaré believes that some of her wicked subjects at Tahiti write letters to Owyhapteeki; and she therefore prays that the glorious Graham, faithful servant of her dear sister Victoria, will not fail to seize upon all such letters, and without delay send them to Tahiti by a fast sailing ship. It is only by such means—as Queen Pomaré from her soul believes that nations can be united in a flowery bond one with another. It is only by breaking the seals of their letters, that the hearts of subjects are to be properly known. *Blessed* is England, blessed with a Graham. Happy land, with such a man of Post-office wax.

"Queen Pomaré feels it necessary to advise the magnificent Graham of the guile and craft of Owyhapteeki. Sometimes he is to be seen carrying a parrot in a cage for sale—sometimes slippers—sometimes, that he may the better disguise his treasonous intentions against his mother-land, Tahiti, he offers to the good and unspecting English, bamboo-canes and cocoa-nuts.

"Queen Pomaré has only another prayer to put up to the great heart of Graham. It is this—which, with affection for her dear sister, Victoria, she hopes will be granted. Queen Pomaré intends to establish the penny-post throughout her vast dominions, that, instructed by the wisdom of the all-knowing Graham, she may the better learn the sentiments of her subjects towards her. As, however, Queen Pomaré's people are as children before the subjects of her dear sister Victoria, she prays of the bountiful Graham that he will delay not to send to Tahiti a cunning man instructed after the great Graham's heart, who can turn letters inside out, break seals, and undo wafers.

"This Queen Pomaré prays of the great Graham; and also prays for him, that he may meet with that sweet reward his virtues here on earth deserve!"

There are other letters of a like nature from Abd-el-Kader, the dictator Santa Anna, and the Pope. We have, however, no space for them.

The Emperor of Russia.—A mighty prince, governing mighty dominions, himself lofty in stature, noble in mien, possessing great personal courage, a strong and manly mind, an energy of character which difficulties only render more energetic and determined, has lately appeared amongst us: not only visiting our palaces, and becoming a guest of our Queen, but entering the mansions of our nobility, conversing with them on their family interests and affections, and, still further, appearing at our public entertainments and at our popular *fêtes*, identifying himself with all classes of British society, applauding our army, praising our navy, eulogising our charities, and distributing everywhere magnificent proofs of his generosity and his humanity. Our tradesmen have had evidence of his princely splendour; our royal racecourse has had a permanent cup of £500 per annum established by his generosity; all who solicited his charity were at once amply supplied by his bounty; and to all who were deputed to attend on him, and show him a respectful homage, he has presented gifts unequalled for beauty, brilliancy, and value. He was dignified, but not austere; cordial, but not flattering; gracious, but not servile; and looked, spoke, and acted like a monarch who possessed vast power, estimated aright his capacity for usefulness, and sought to use that capacity so as to benefit and bless. This sojourn, though brief, has been memorable. All political parties have vied with each other to do him homage. The Duke of Devonshire collected in his Chiswick palace a splendid portion of the aristocracy of this mighty empire. The illustrious visitor held a court on the lawns of that noble residence; pomp, splendour, magnificence, all that wealth could purchase, and all that the most admirable taste could select, were collected and arrayed upon the occasion; and the tongue of the royal guest expressed to his admirable host the delight he had experienced on that interesting visit. The hero of Waterloo, and of a hundred other battle-fields, was honoured by a visit from this noble stranger the day after his arrival. Apsley House was sought for with delight by one, who is ever charmed to acknowledge the debt of gratitude which Europe owes to the sword, the mind, and the genius of Wellington 'I am delighted with your mansion,' said the monarch, as he gazed with interest on the trophies which surrounded the old Duke in his Waterloo banqueting-room; 'may you live long my lord duke, to enjoy the gratitude and affection of the nation!' We do not vouch for the exact words of the Emperor, but they were most decidedly to that effect. The duke looked happy, for he knew that his guest was sincere. To our justly popular Prince Albert the illustrious stranger showed evident attachment; he embraced him with affection and interest, held

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long and serious conversation with him, and on parting from him shook him by the hand with dignified cordiality. Although apprised that some Polish and Italian refugees had made use of threatening language prior to his arrival, he entreated that no guard of honour might attend him [No; but query—a guard of police spies?], walked on the racecourse, faced his friends and his foes on horseback at the review, rode unprotected through the streets of our metropolis, relied on the British character for his surest defence, presented himself at the balcony of the Russian embassy, appeared at the Italian Opera, and bid defiance to those who indeed would have been awed into insignificance if they had encountered his frown. * * * He can have no other dread than that of doing wrong, for he has no favour to solicit, no wrath but that of heaven to apprehend; and there is no necessity for him to set any other limits to his desires and his will, than those which are prescribed by the laws of conscience and of God. As he casts the eye of his mind over the vast states and peoples subject to his imperial dominion, he can see almost all the varieties of climate, produce, natural wonders and beauties, languages, costumes, and habits, which the world can display; and whilst he fears no invasion, and can despise all vain boastings and threats, he is never so happy as when he can extend to any portion of the millions entrusted to his protection and rule, the practical benefits of a true and advancing, but gradually progressive, civilization.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert for the information of the public an abstract of all the public sales which take place

THIS DAY.

MR. FAWCETT.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Soft Goods.

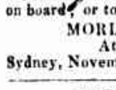
MR LYONS.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Fancy Goods.

MR. CHAPMAN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Wine, Hats, Potatoes, Butter, Eau de Cologne, Household Furniture, &c.; at 12 o'clock, the schooner *Marian Watson.*

MARRIED.

At Paterson, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. J. Jennings Smith, M.A., William Munnings Arnold, Esq., second son of the Rev. R. A. Arnold, M.A., Rector of Ellough Beccles, Suffolk, to Ellen Augusta, second daughter of the Rev. I. J. Smith, Incumbent of Paterson.

FOR MORETON BAY.



THE fast-sailing packet-schooner
WILLIAM,
100 tons; now discharging her inwards cargo, and will sail on Saturday Evening wind and weather permitting. Having the principal part of her cargo engaged, early application is necessary.

For freight or passage apply to the master, on board, or to
MORLEY AND STEELE,
At their Wharf, Bathurst street.
Sydney, November 13. 6573

FOR MELBOURNE.

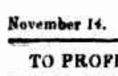
TO SAIL ON THE 18TH INSTANT.



THE FINE BRIG *TOBAGO.*
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board; or to
J. B. METCALFE.
November 14. 6545

WARRANTED FIRST VESSEL

FOR HOBART TOWN.



THE Packet Brigantine *WATERLILY,*
Has room for two cabin and three steerage passengers, for which *early application is necessary, as the vessel will sail on Saturday.* Apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
Hobart Town Packet Office,
Queen-street.
November 14. 6540

TO PROFESSING CHRISTIANS.

THIS EVENING, in the Hall of the School of Arts, at the usual weekly meeting of the Australian Total Abstinence Society, a Lecture will be delivered by the Rev. John Saunders, on the following very important question: "Can professing Christians consistently keep aloof from the Temperance cause?"

The public in general are respectfully invited to attend. Doors will be open at seven o'clock, and the lecture commence precisely at half-past. 6534

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Clerks of Sydney favourable to raising a fund for the benefit of widows and children of deceased clerks, and for clerks who may be thrown out of employment, will be held in the late District Council Rooms, over J. J. Cohen's, Temple of Fashion, George-street. on Monday Evening next, the 18th instant, at half-past Seven o'clock, when arrangements will be made for establishing a society. 6541

TENDERS FOR THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

ONE hundred coarse cloth jackets, and one hundred pairs of coarse cloth trousers being required for the above institution, persons willing to supply the same are requested to forward tenders, with samples, to the Secretary, at the Asylum, on or before Monday, 18th instant.
GEORGE ALLEN, Secretary.
November 12. 6521

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

SEALED Tenders will be received from 12 to 2 o'clock, at the corner of King and George streets, on Wednesday, the 20th instant, for the erection of Three Cottages at the Redfern Estate. Apply at the corner of King and George streets, Sydney, where plans and specifications may be seen.
W. H. WELLS,
Surveyor and Architect.
Plans and specifications ready. 6550

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned, having purchased the Wharf, Bonded Store, and Premises, known as Jones's Wharf, Miller's Point, will remove to that establishment on the 1st December proximo.
R. TOWNS.
Pitt-street North. 6520

A CARD.

A LADY, residing in a delightful situation, within two miles of Sydney, and superintending the education of her own daughter, six years of age would be happy to receive a young lady not older than eight, to whom instruction would be given in all branches required, and at the same time every comfort of home would be secured to her. For reference apply to James Johnson, Esq., Horbury-terrace, Macquarie-street. 6527

SCALES AND WEIGHTS

THE undersigned has been appointed by Mr. Thomas Woolley to adjust Weights and Measures by the stamped set, sent complete from England by him. Merchants and others may therefore depend on the correctness of all work done. Reference is made to Mr. Woolley
F. R. ROBINSON,
Tin Plate Worker.
Opposite the Royal Hotel,
George-street, November 14. 6535

£200

TO BE LENT, on mortgage, at 8 per cent., for five or seven years. Apply to G. Allen, Esq., Solicitor, &c., Elizabeth-street. 6520

PARRAMATTA AND SYDNEY.

AGE.

THE public are most respectfully apprised, that a superb, new, and elegant Four Horse Telegraph POST COACH, will commence travelling from Parramatta and Sydney, on Monday, the 18th instant.

The proprietor in soliciting the patronage of the public, (in particular the inhabitants of Parramatta and the surrounding neighbourhood) trusts he will receive their kind support. Having spared no expense, or trouble, in getting together a Turn-out, unrivalled in this part of the world for elegance, comfort, ease, splendid and safe travelling,—carrying only four inside and twelve outside passengers. Time will be punctually kept, and no racing allowed; smoking inside not permitted. Having patent mail axles, and a steady, careful, and respectable coachman,—every attention will be paid to families travelling by this conveyance.

The proprietor trusts he is not saying too much when he considers Australia is arrived at the

AGE

when her roads and coaches require a reform, to take the lead and vie with the mother country in her magnificent travelling.

PLACES AND PARCELS BOOKED, AND LEAVE THE FOLLOWING INNS :—

Nash's, "Woolpack," and Smith's, "White Horse Cellar," Parramatta, *every morning* at half-past eight o'clock.

SYDNEY.

Moss's, "City Hotel," George-street, opposite the Barrack Wall, at a quarter past four o'clock.

Spark's, "Royal Hotel," ditto.

Cole's, "St. Patrick Inn," Brickfield Hill, at half-past four o'clo , every afternoon, (Sunday excepted.)
LEWIS ALEXANDER,
Sole Proprietor,
City Repository, 332, Pitt-street North, Sydney.

City Conveyance Coaches, Horses, Gigs, and Carriages on hire, as usual; Livery and Commission Stables, and Dealer in Horses. 6547

NOTICE.

THE price of the large superior Ebenezer Coal is reduced this day, to 20s. per imperial ton, of 2240 lbs. weight, in 16 two-bushel bags, delivered within the City, and to 18s. per ton, at the Depôt, Street's Wharf, Sussex street.

N.B.—If sold by the usual nominal ton of 14 bags, the price would be only 17s. 6d., delivered, and 15s. 6d. on the wharf.
L. E THRELKELD.
November 14. 6528

"CROWN AND ANCHOR,"

George-street, corner of Market-street.

ALE! ALE! ALE!

THOMAS BAKER, perceiving his neighbours so frequently talking about their "English sparkling champagne ale," and sometimes venture to say it is *Too-good,*—and although he cannot aspire to this high character, still he does presume to say he draws *Colonial Ale* equal to the best champagne ale.

T. B. begs respectfully to invite his friends and others interested in the welfare of the colony to taste and try *this famed Colonial Ale.* He begs also to return his grateful and best thanks to the public for the support he has already received at their hands, and trusts he will ever merit a continuation of their much esteemed favours.
November 12. 6526

No. 4a MANILA CIGARS.

H. DIXSON, Tobacconist, has on hand, ex *Cheerful,* some of the *finest ever imported* to this colony, which he is selling *wholesale and retail.* 6552

VIDONIA WINE.

FOR SALE, in quarter-casks at £5 5s. This is a very excellent summer wine. Sherry 16s. and Port 20s. per dozen, very superior

Marsala in wood £5 10s., and bottled 15s.

London Ale and Porter, 7s.
GEORGE SMALL,
6542 Opposite the Bank of Australasia.

SPARKLING SELTZER WATER.

FOR SALE by private contract, in lots to suit purchasers—

A few hampers of the above wholesome and refreshing beverage, in pints and quarts, in excellent condition.
EDWARD SALAMON,
6565 Auctioneer and Agent.

SPLIT PEAS.

FOR SALE, ex *Dublin,* Split Peas, in barrels containing four bushels each.
6523 LAMB AND PARBURY.

PRESERVED SOUPS, GREEN PEAS, AND OTHER VEGETABLES, IN GOOD CONDITION.

MOCK TURTLE, bouilli, ox-tail, and every description of preserved soup; also, green peas, carrots, turnips, and gravy, &c.; on sale by the undersigned.

Price—Fifty per cent. under the English invoice, for cash only; and an additional allowance of ten per cent. on taking twenty tins.
ISAAC MOSES,
6531 Bridge-street.

KANGAROO SKINS,

DRESSED and UNDRESSED, just landed ex *Waterlily,* from Hobart Town, and on sale by
J. MACNAMARA,
Hobart Town Packet Office,
6548 Queen-street.

DRAB HATS, AND CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.

JUST LANDED, and for sale by the undersigned.

Two cases gentlemen's superfine drab stuff hats, of the latest fashion.

LIKEWISE,

Five cwt. corrosive sublimate.
ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO.,
6544 Circular Wharf.

BEACH AND GLEESON have lately opened an extensive assortment of gentlemen's summer clothing, which will be offered at unprecedented low prices.

Boys' clothing in great variety, equally low.

A choice selection of parasols—decided bargains; also, many articles in drapery, including super and sheeting calicoes, double width grey sheeting, 10d. per yard; ladies' dresses in great variety, flannels, towellings, table linen, dressed and undressed holland. A few cases of gloves and hosiery have also been opened; also haberdashery, which shall not be undersold by any one in the trade.

338, George-street,
Opposite the Old Burial Ground. 6498

IMPORTANT.

ALL sorts of Brass Castings supplied at 1s. per pound, Cash; if booked, 1s. 3d. per pound. Patterns, if made, charged for.
C. M. CRIGHTON,
6526 Kent and Clarence Streets.

SUGAR MILL.

FOR SALE, perfectly new, and on an improved principle—may be seen at the stores of
HENRY FERRIS,
Commission Agent.
103, York-street. 6557

SHINGLES, 4s. a thousand.—A lot of twelve thousand. Apply to
MR. NORTHWOOD,
6536 Market Wharf.

ON SALE by the Undersigned,—
London bottled sherry (very superior), 16s per dozen

London bottled port (very superior), 18s. 6d. per dozen.

Invoices of brown and foolscap paper, ironmongery, hardware, and a miscellaneous stock of goods in general use, either by the package or in small quantities

ALSO,

Two handsome Bookcases and Books, amongst which will be found the following excellent works:—

Penny Cyclopædia, 24 vols.
Dr. Adam Clark's Commentaries on the Scriptures, 8 vols
Christian Biography, 16 vols
Rollins's Ancient History, 6 vols.
History of the Church of Christ, 6 vols.
Howe's Works, complete, (L.M.S.,) 1 vol.
Macknight on the Epistles, (L.M.S.)
Preacher's Manual (L.M.S.)
Bishop Newton on the Prophecies (L.M.S)
Calmet's Dictionary
Ewart on the Psalms, 3 vols.
Lightfoot's Works
Milton's Works
Cruden's Concordance
Tomlin's Geography
History of England, 2 vols.
Natural History, &c., &c., &c.

I. M. ILLIDGE, Agent, &c.,
George-street, opposite the Market.

N.B.—Goods of all descriptions received for privat sale.
November 14. 6533

COMPLETE SODA-WATER MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned has for sale, by private contract, a machine for the manufactory of Soda Water and Lemonade, together with bottles, corks, sulphuric acid, soda, essence of lemons, baskets, and all that is requisite to commence manufacturing forthwith.
EDWARD SALAMON,
Auctioneer and Agent,
6164 George-street

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

A PUBLICAN'S LICENSE. Apply by letter, to J. W., *Herald* Office. No attention will be paid to communications unless the name and address is mentioned. 6568

TO BE LET for any term, on the banks of the Hunter, between Raymond Terrace and Morpeth, a Cottage of six Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with the use of a stable. The occupant would be supplied with vegetables and fruit from the gardens which adjoin the cottage without any charge for the same. The cottage is beautifully situated, and very suitable for a summer residence, the steamers passing the door every day up and down. Rent moderate; for further particulars apply at the *Herald* Office. 6539

TO LET, a comfortable family residence, situate in Macquarie-street, opposite the Domain Gate, late in the occupation of J. C. Maclaren, Esq. Rent, £150 per annum. Application to be made to Mr. J. R. Holden, York-street. 6567

OFFICES TO LET, in the best part of George-street. Apply to
RICHARD PEEK,
4969 452, George-street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

SHARES in the Union Bank of Australia.

ALSO,

Wool to the amount of £10,000.
SAMUEL LYONS,
6569 George street and Charlotte-place

WANTED, a respectable young Man, as house servant, who can produce respectable references. English preferred. Apply to Mr. Blyth, confectioner, Pitt-street. 6572

WANTED, AN OVERSEER who understands the management of sheep. A certificate of character will be required. Also, a man who understands milking, and can make himself generally useful. Apply to
MR. THOMAS CROFT,
Commission Agent,
Spring-street, Macquarie place.
November 13. 6562

WANTED, a sober, active man, to take charge of two dray horses; character will be required. Apply to Mr. Richard Hill, Pitt-street, two doors north of the School of Arts. 6543

WANTED, a respectable nursemaid, who can produce good testimonials. The situation would be permanent. Apply to Mrs. Bennett, 115, Elizabeth-street South, opposite Sydney College. 6522

WANTED, a Housemaid. Apply to Mrs. Felton, 73, Philip-street. 6529

WANTED,—SHEPHERDS—FARM LABOURERS.
J. FREDERICK JOHNSON,
General Agency Office,
6571 North Castlereagh street.

WANTED, SHEPHERDS. Apply at the Steam Mills, Sussex-street
November 13. 6546

ONE POUND REWARD.

BROOCH LOST.

LOST, at the Victoria Theatre, on the evening of Mrs. Bushelle's concert (6th inst.) a large *Jet Brooch,* with a lock of light hair in the centre; as it was the gift of a deceased friend, and valued by the owner, it is earnestly requested that the finder will restore it, either at the office of the *Sydney Morning Herald,* or to Mr. Thomas Balcomb, 52, York-street, when the above reward will be paid, and no further questions asked 6556

LOST, yesterday afternoon, between the General Hospital, Macquarie-street, and the Court of Requests, Bent-street, a Russian leather Bill-case, tied round with black cord, containing a few private memoranda, and tradesmen's bills, of no use to any one but the owner. The finder is requested to restore it to W. E. M., at Mr. Evelyn's, Cabinetmaker, Sussex-street, near the corner of Bathurst-street, and will receive Five Shillings Reward. No questions asked. 6551

FOUND, at O'Connell Town, a cart-horse, branded T.L near shoulder, and white on hind leg near side, and white stroke down the face. The owner can have him by paying the expense, on application to Isaac Williams, Tollkeeper, Newtown Road.
November 13. 6537

SALES BY AUCTION.

BRITANNIA-METAL TEA-POTS, LOOKING GLASSES, PAPER, GREY SHEETINGS, &c., &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 365, George-street, opposite the Market-place, on

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,

One tierce Britannia-metal tea pots, large size, stone mustards, jugs, &c., &c.
Two cases looking glasses
Two casks glassware
Twelve dozen frying-pans
One case paper

ALSO,

One bale grey sheeting, 65 inch
One ditto super calicos, &c., &c.
Terms—Cash. 6563

WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, 481, George-street,

THIS DAY,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,

One case Jim Crow hats and silk hat covers
One case damask table covers and table cloths
One trunk women's French clogs
One case China crape scarfs, gloves, &c.
One case mourning collars
One case black lastings
One case 100 yard reel cotton, checked and book muslins, Silesias, &c.
One case white moleskin
One case striped Guernsey and lambs-wool shirts
One bale dowlas and linen tick
One case assorted prints
Terms, cash. 6560

TO DRAPERS,

COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, PURCHASERS FOR THE ISLANDS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales,

THIS DAY,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,

One bale green baize
One bale white and coloured counterpanes
Two bales grey domestics
Two bales bleached shirtings
Two cases regatta shirts
One trunk blouses, white jackets, &c.
One case drab moleskin trousers
One case mousseline de laine dresses
One case British corahs
One case striped ginghams
One case brown hollands
One case cotton handkerchiefs
One case white roll jaconets
One bale striped shirts
One case 100 and 200 yard reel cotton.
Terms at sale. 6561

ROMAN CEMENT.

DAVIDSON AND RUDD will sell by auction, at the stores of Messrs. S. A. Bryant and Co., Bank-court, King-street, on

FRIDAY NEXT, THE 15TH INSTANT,

Immediately after the sale of the Wines advertised for eleven o'clock precisely,

Eighty-five barrels Roman Cement.

This article has been especially prepared for a foreign market, the casks being paper lined and iron hooped, and in excellent condition withal.
Terms at sale. 6516

THE ENTIRE CARGO OF THE "MINERVA," FROM CALCUTTA.

DAVIDSON AND RUDD will sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. Lyall, Scott, and Co., George-street,

ON MONDAY NEXT, 18TH INSTANT,
at eleven o'clock precisely,

161 bags sugar
117 chests bysonskin tea
319 bags rice
8 bags saltpetre
29 bags dholl
18 bags chillies
8 bags turmeric
3 casks mustard oil
2 cases castor oil
1 box capivi capsules
5 cases regatta shirts
1 case, containing 187 pieces silk handkerchiefs
45 dozen towels and table napkins
3 dozen tablecloths
7 dozen cloth caps
2 cases slippers
25 bales woolpacks
6 cases straw hats
13 bales canvas
65 Baltic deal planks, 3 inch
40 tons kentledge
8 iron tanks
1 case gig and riding whips.
Terms at sale. 6510

EXTENSIVE SALE.

NEW BOOKS, STATIONERY, ARTISTS' COLOURS, ACCOUNT BOOKS.

J. K. HEYDON will sell by auction, at his Mart, 78, King-street, on

FRIDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 15,
At eleven o'clock,

A large and well-selected assortment of Stationery, comprising—

Account books
School books
Metallic memorandum books
Steel pens
Wax
Wafers
Perforated card board
Water colours and colour boxes
Drawing pencils
Envelope cases
Drawing crayon paper
Music paper
Quarto post and other paper
Mathematical instruments
Christmas pieces
Solid sketch books
&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues ready—had at the Mart. 6555

TO BOOKSELLERS, AND DEALERS IN FANCY ARTICLES.

J. K. HEYDON will sell by auction, at his Mart, 73, King-street. on FRIDAY MORNING, 15TH NOVEMBER, At 11 o'clock,

One case of assorted pocket books, memorandum books, bankers' cases, blotting cases, &c. 6553

PRIME PARCHMENT.

J. K. HEYDON will sell by auction, at his Mart, 78, King street, on

FRIDAY MORNING, 15TH NOVEMBER,
At 11 o'clock.

Two cases very prime parchment
One case razor paste. 6554

SUMMER TALLOW CASKS.

SATURDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, on Captain Town's Wharf (late Jones's), Miller's Point, on

SATURDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER,
At ten o'clock,

Fifty-two very excellent summer tallow casks.
Terms at sale. 6575

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOOKS, PICTURES, GLASS, &c.

SATURDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the residence of Mr. J. F. Ross, Fort-street, on

SATURDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER,
at eleven o'clock,

The whole of the household furniture, consisting of sideboards, bookcase, dining tables, loo tables, horsehair sofa and chairs to match, Brussels carpets, solid rosewood bagatelle board, iron bedsteads, hair mattress, bolster, &c., wardrobe, looking glasses, dressing tables, commode, pier glass, oil paintings, pictures, kitchen utensils, &c.

ALSO,

A very choice collection of excellent Books, comprising Gibbon's Roman Empire, Smith's Wealth of Nations, Maunder's Treasury of Knowledge and Biographical Treasury, Rollin's Ancient History, Cœlebs in Search of a Wife, Byron's Life and Works, Pictorial Bible, Greenwood's Life of Wellington, Sterne's Works, &c., &c.

Catalogues may be obtained at the Rooms of the Auctioneer, and the Furniture will be on view the day prior to the sale.
Terms at sale. 6574

TWO DAYS' SALE

OF A VALUABLE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF SILVER, FANCY, AND USEFUL ARTICLES, GERMAN SILVERWARE, ENVELOPE CASES, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, AND A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES.

To be put in lots to suit both the convenience of private purchasers and the trade in general.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH, AND THURSDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER, EACH DAY AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on

THIS DAY, THE 14TH NOVEMBER, 1844,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

A VALUABLE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY AND OTHER ARTICLES, consisting of—

SILVER pencil cases, butter knives, purse slides, snuff boxes, scent boxes, pin cases, stilettos, yard measures, emery cushions, spectacles and eye-glasses, salt, egg, and mustard spoons, scissors, tea strainers, lancet cases, cigar cases, dessert knives and forks, whistles and bells with coral and pearls, card cases, note seals, thimbles, &c.

Silver mounted ladies' instrument cases, etui cases with silver instruments, ladies' companions with silver fittings, cases with silver knife, fork, and spoon, silver mounted coat links, &c.

GERMAN SILVER seal cases, agate mounted snuff boxes, pencil cases pen cases, pen holders, thimbles, butter knives, cigar cases, tea canisters, Scotch mulls, card cases, match and flint boxes, &c.

SCOTCH WOOD needle boxes, snuff boxes, cigar cases, &c.

Leather envelope cases, ivory and pearl tablets, fancy ivory and sandal wood memorandum books, ivory needle cases and tortoise-shell card cases, block seals in boxes, and a variety of other articles.

The auctioneer particularly recommends the above assortment, which comprises a variety of articles of the most tasteful and elaborate workmanship, to the attention of

THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

And also invites Ladies and Gentlemen who may wish to make handsome Christmas presents to their friends, to attend this sale.

☞ Catalogues are in preparation, and may be had at the Auction Mart, three days previous to the sale.
Terms at sale. 6081

ON FRIDAY, NOV. 15, AT TEN O'CLOCK.

EUROPE CORDAGE, MARLINE AND ROPING, SCOTCH LINEN, TOWELLING AND TABLECLOTHS, AND WHITE AND COLOURED FLANNELS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on

FRIDAY NEXT, THE 15TH NOV.,
At Ten o'clock precisely,

Fourteen coils Europe Cordage, from one to three inches
Four bales Marline and Roping
Four boxes Scotch Linen Towelling, and Table Cloths
One box Crumb Cloth
Two bales Bleached Towelling
Five bales white and coloured Flannels.
Terms at sale. 6427

FRIDAY, Nov. 15.

TWENTY CASKS TALLOW.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS, will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on

FRIDAY NEXT, 15TH INSTANT,
At half-past Ten o'clock,
Twenty Casks Tallow.
Terms at sale. 6570

BASS'S AND ALLSOP'S ALE.

FRIDAY, NOV. 15.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,

ON FRIDAY NEXT, THE 15TH NOV.,
At 11 o'clock,

Five hogsheads Bass's ale
One barrel ditto
One hogshead Allsop's ale
Terms at sale. 6481

REAL HAVANAH CIGARS.

Friday, the 15th.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on

FRIDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER,
At Eleven o'clock,

Eight cases Havanah Cigars, in bond, containing about 140,000.
Terms at Sale. 6479

TO DRAPERS, DEALERS, COUNTRY-STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

TWENTY PACKAGES OF SUMMER GOODS, NOW LANDING.

SATURDAY, 16TH NOV., 11 O'CLOCK.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by public auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on

SATURDAY NEXT, 16TH NOV.,
At 11 o'clock precisely.

The following assortment of Summer Goods. Now Landing.

Four cases prints, French, two colours and striped fancies
Two cases drab and miller's moleskin
One case chintz furniture
Two cases 9-8 superior ditto
One bale grey domestics
One bale white and coloured rolls
Two bales regatta shirts
Three cases assorted hosiery
One case Dunstable and Tuscan bonnets and hats, assorted sizes
One case black bandannas, &c.
One case sateen patent, and other stays
About two hundred woolpacks.
Terms at sale. 6483

FASHIONABLE JAUNTING CAR.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street, on

SATURDAY, THE 16TH INSTANT,
At Eleven o'clock,

A very superior convenient Jaunting Car, built by Abraham Brook, of Princes-street, Edinburgh.
Terms—Cash. 6559

SUPERIOR PIANOFORTE.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street, on

SATURDAY, THE 16TH INSTANT,
At twelve o'clock precisely,

Very superior Pianoforte, six octaves, Mortimer, Henderson, and Company, makers, Edinburgh.
Terms at Sale. 6558

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF RICHARD LAMB.

NOTICE TO OWNERS.

FOUR GOLD WATCHES,
Six Silver ditto,
Two Gilt ditto,

LEFT FOR REPAIRS, &c.,

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY MR. EDWARD SALAMON,
At his Rooms, George-street, on
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20TH,
By order of the Trustees,

Unless previously claimed and all charges due to the above Estate paid thereon, particulars of which can be ascertained on application to the Auctioneer.
Terms—Cash. 6566

PARTICULARS OF A MOST IMPORTANT

FREEHOLD HOUSE PROPERTY,

ADJOINING

DR. BLAND'S, M.L.C.,
IN PITT-STREET.

MR. STUBBS has received instructions from the proprietor, to submit to public competition

ON THE PREMISES,

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH NOVEMBER,
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock punctually,

ALL that most eligible and exceedingly valuable Freehold Dwelling House, with excellent apartments, detached offices, cellars, court-yards, coach-house, and stabling, standing on an area of some 4000 feet, exclusive of the very convenient and productive vegetable garden at the rear, and originally designed upon a plan for the reception of and carrying out all the comforts and enjoyments of private families, without any interruption or interference with the hotel or boarding-house department.

The following division of the rooms will give some idea of the accommodation and magnitude of the property in question:—

THE GROUND FLOOR.

The entrance hall from Pitt-street is paved with smoothed stone, and leads you to

Division No. 1, containing { One very excellent parlour; Two ditto bed-rooms }

Ditto No. 2, ditto { One parlour, rather large; One bed-room, adjoining }

Ditto No. 6, ditto { One parlour ditto; One bed-room }

Cross the court yard here to No. 9, which has one parlour and two bed-rooms, with two glass cases.

N.B.—Above these apartments are a hall, and three suitable bed-rooms.

Division No. 3, Landing-place and cupboard, with one parlour and one bed-room

Ditto No. 4, comprising { One parlour and excellent room; One bed-room, two cupboards and glass cases }

The above look into Pitt-street.

Ditto No. 5, ditto { One sitting-room; One parlour. }

No. 1 YARD

Is very spacious, the sewerage good, stone steps lead to a very spacious cellar, brick-floored, with a well of water for family use. This must be unquestionably the coolest vault in all Sydney.

In this court-yard is also a most excellent family kitchen, with range, rack, dresser, safe, cupboards, &c.; and the additional advantage of

AN EXTRA KITCHEN,

with large oven. The whole conveniently arranged for meeting the demands of the establishment. It would seem, indeed, as if two establishments could be carried on separate and distinct, an hotel and private boarding-house; and

No. 2 YARD

is the one at the north end of the premises, secluded from observation, and doubly provided with all the conveniences *necessary* for large establishments of this kind.

No. 3 YARD

comprises the wash-house, copper, fire place, and large loft or drying-room above. This is also very handy to the

GARDEN,

which is some 36 by 100 feet in depth, at the rear of all.

THE COACH-HOUSE,

stabling, fowl-yard, and poultry-pens, are all designed upon the plan of meeting the requirements of family people, and show at once, as a part of one great whole, what a *mint of money* has been spent here one day or other.

☞ Some idea may be formed of what importance this property will be (as the best possible ground for investing capital upon), by giving an extract from official publication, which, as the money is voted for the objects referred to, clearly lays down, in the chart of improvements, PITT-STREET as a leading and main street of the city to and from the new circular wharf.

COLONIAL ARCHITECT'S REPORT, EXTRACTS.—

"The portion already completed comprises a linear extent of about 800 feet, and "is capable of accommodating seven vessels "broadside on, and about fourteen vessels "bow and stern on, as in the docks at "home."

———"a width of 200 feet may also be "retained as far as the line in continuation "of PITT-STREET,"———

———"forming a "*direct thoroughfare*" to "the circular head of the Quay."———

So that the public have before their eyes not only the specified plan by Government, but "the tenders" also, for further completing this grand national improvement at the '*end of Pitt-street,*" which, as a terminus, may be termed the northern link of communication with all the mercantile and shipping interests of the colony, in WOOL, HORSES, AND STOCK OF EVERY KIND, intended for EXPORTATION.

A more important duty cannot devolve upon *Agents, Trustees,* and *Executors,* than to examine the recommendations of this property.

Immediately after the Sale of the above will be put up

ALL THE ADJOINING

SECOND PORTION OF THE PROPERTY

WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH Nov. AT 12 O'CLOCK.	Well known as ALEXANDER'S	BY MR. STUBBS, ON THE PREMISES AT 12 O'CLOCK.

LIVERY STABLES, COACH PROPRIETARY, SADDLE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.

This immense concern extending, as it does, from the

GREAT PITT-STREET CARRIAGE ENTRANCE,

All the way back some 200 feet or more

TO MR. WYATT'S IN CASTLEREAGH-STREET,

Leaving a width all sufficient for the

TWO RANGES OF STABLING

South of the property.

THE LOVERS OF THE TURF

Know that Alexander's is the place to go for a slap-up

TURN-OUT FOR THE RACES,

OR,

A FOUR-HAND ON THE "WEDDING-DAY."

A slight attempt will be now made at other particulars, however it may fail in adequate description.

In addition to the above stabling

A LOWER LIVERY STABLE,

LOOSE-BOX CARRIAGE, GIG,
COACH-HOUSE AND CART YARD

LOFT AND SHEDS,

With a considerable space of
GROUND for running out Horses.

THE DWELLING HOUSE,

although very comfortable, has been deprived of several rooms, in order to make way for

THE HARNESS MANUFACTORY

AND

SADDLER'S SHOP,

IN PITT-STREET,

which takes up the whole frontage of the ground floor.

The whole establishment being a complete
MATTER OF BUSINESS,
it has satisfied all the purposes of the present proprietor, in having an entrance hall, staircase, cupboard, &c., one very comfortable parlour, and three sitting rooms.

☞ These particulars, it is hoped, are sufficient to satisfy all the moneyed men in the colony, that this property really is and ought to be

A PET INVESTMENT,

it is in fact, the only precise spot exactly likely to suit

CAPTAIN DALLAS,

of the H. E. I. Company's Service, for the reception of

THE HORSES

he will have to buy in this colony for the supply of

THE CAVALRY OF THE WHOLE INDIAN ARMY.

Title,—Grant from the Crown.
Terms liberal, made known at sale. 6031

BY AUCTION ON THURSDAY, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OFFICE TABLE, STUFFED AND CANE-SEATED CHAIRS, TOILET GLASSES, LONDON HATS, HOLLOW-WARE, &c., &c.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, will sell by auction, at the City Sale Rooms, 514, George-street,

THIS DAY, 14TH INSTANT,
At 11 o'clock,

Six dozen tray swing toilet glasses, various sizes
Three dozen cane-seated chairs
Three dozen stuffed ditto
Large and small chests drawers
Very fine office table
Dressing-tables, and cheffoniers, with a variety of other furniture

ALSO,

Two cases best London beaver hats, to be sold in lots of half-a-dozen each
Two cases superior Eau de Cologne, 100 boxes each, in lots of half-dozen each
One hogshead iron pots with handles
Sixty lbs. Socrotin aloes
Three dozen castor oil, &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 6515

TO POTATOE DEALERS AND OTHERS.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, will sell by auction, at the City Sale Rooms, 514, George-street,

THIS DAY, 14TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock,

80 bags Derwent potatoes (now lying on Grose's Wharf)
5 tons Port Phillip black potatoes
8 kits butter, 60 lbs. each
Without reserve. 6514

LONDON BOTTLED SHERRY.

THIS DAY, AT A QUARTER TO TWELVE.

W. H. CHAPMAN will sell by auction, at a quarter to twelve precisely, previous to sale of schooner *Marian Watson,*

30 cases superior Sherry } Robertson & Co.,
15 ditto ditto ditto } London.
6576

SCHOONER *MARIAN WATSON,*

146 TONS REGISTER.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, has received positive instructions to submit to public competition

THIS DAY, 14TH NOVEMBER INST.
At the City Sale Rooms, 514, George-street,
At 12 o'clock precisely,

The above-named well known packet brigantine, with all her fittings, masts, sails, &c., ready for immediate dispatch, and fit for any trade, either

ENGLISH OR COLONIAL.

Her sailing qualities are duly appreciated by those who have met her in the trade in which she has been employed; she is one of the few vessels that can both sail well and carry a large cargo for her tonnage, and being

BRITISH BUILT,

is entitled to enter into any trade which may offer. The most strict inspection is requested on board the vessel, now lying at the

CIRCULAR WHARF,

where every attention will be paid to any parties calling on board to examine an inventory of stores, and further particulars will be obtained at the City Sale Rooms. 6466

25,000 FEET RICHMOND RIVER CEDAR.

REMITTANCE TO EUROPE.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, will sell by auction, on the *Albion Wharf,* bottom of Market-street, on

FRIDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER,
At 11 o'clock,

Twenty-five thousand feet Richmond River Cedar, of superior quality, 9 to 16 feet in lengths, just landed from the [illegible], and will be sold as under, viz.:

Fifteen thousand feet, to be picked out of the twenty-five thousand, fit for English remittance, or in lots of two thousand feet or more. 6577

TO GROCERS AND OTHERS.

MR. G. SMITH will Sell by Auction, on the Premises of Mr. Ferguson, opposite Jaques' Wharf,

On FRIDAY, the 15th NOVEMBER,

The whole of the STOCK-IN-TRADE, WITHOUT RESERVE,

Tea, sugar, soap, tobacco, candles, blue, starch, soda, bacon, cheese, &c.

ALSO,

Scales, weights, canisters, and various other goods.
Terms—Cash. 6582

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, Nov. 13, 1844.
Baker v. Edenborough.

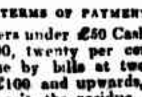
ON SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at noon, at the London Tavern, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, the celebrated horse "SLASHER," saddle and bridle, &c., the property of the above defendant, unless this execution is previously satisfied.
CORNELIUS PROUT,
6538 Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney. November 13, 1844.
Norton v. Cooper, junior, and Newman.

ON THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at noon, at the London Tavern, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold all the right, title, interest, and estate, of the above defendant, in and to "All that parcel of Land, containing by admeasurement six acres, three roods, and twenty perches, more or less, situate at Bulanaming, near Sydney, aforesaid, bounded on the north west by a road leading from Sydney to Cook's River; on the south-east by property of Mr. James Cobb, deceased; on the north-east by the road to New Town, and on the south-west by the land of the late Thomas Bodenham, deceased. And also, all that piece or parcel of Land, containing by admeasurement four acres, three roods, and twenty-five perches, more or less, situate at Bulanaming aforesaid, bounded on the north by other property of the said Joseph Walford, commencing at the main road from Sydney to Cook's River, being a line of fence bearing east nine degrees south eleven chains fifteen links; on the east by a line of fence bearing south six degrees, thirty-five minutes west four chains twenty-seven links; on the south by a line of fence bearing west nine degrees north twelve chains fifty-four links to the main road, and on the west by the said main road, four chains forty-two links to the commencing point, together, &c.

Also, all the right, title, interest, and estate, of the above defendant, in and to nine Houses at Chippendale, unless these executions are previously satisfied.
CORNELIUS PROUT,
6524 Under Sheriff.



...ROADS,
...Boundaries of the City)
TO ST... DAY, 2ND DECEMBER,
...twelve o'clock precisely,
AT DUNTROON, this season, the ... ing Stallion, ...MAINING PORTION OF ... VALUABLE ESTATE, ...OUT NINETY ALLOTMENTS, ...n on View at the Mart.

ALI...

By Catwick, dam by ... dam by Old Rainb... Turk.

TERMS OF PAYMENT:

...asers under £50 Cash, £50, and ... £100, twenty per cent. deposit, ... residue by bills at two and four ... £100 and upwards, twenty per ... deposit, the residue by bills at ... four, and six months, with security.

Grand Turk w... premium twice, ... and was allowed ... lion in the nort...

TERMS.—F... three mares, £5 ... on the property. 6171

Ali Pasha ... trict of Lake G... mares offer. ... moval of the m...

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

DECORATIONS OF THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

(From the Colonial Gazette.)

Has it ever occurred to the artists who compete for the honour of decorating our new legislative halls, or to the committee of taste which is to superintend their adornment, and act the part of nursery-maids to the baby art of England, that Great Britain is a naval power, and has extensive colonial possessions? Neither in the rescripts of the one, nor in the daubing and scratching of the other, does a trace of such knowledge appear.

Perhaps it is unreasonable to complain of this, for in neither appears any trace of a suspicion that England is a nation, and has a modern history. There is nothing in either to show that patrons and artists know what thoughts are present to the great public, and stimulate it to action, or that they sympathise with its emotions. And yet can there be "art" deserving of the name, which does not wing its upward flight from such a soil—which does not take the workings of the national mind for its materials?

Greek and Roman art were political and religious. Italian art was religious, with now and then a dash of politics. The Netherlands school does not always confine itself to domestic scenes, landscape, and still life; and its most successful flights into a higher region have been prompted by patriotic emotion. The United States are not named when we speak of the arts of design, and yet the Capitol at Washington exhibits a truer sense of what sustains them, and to what use they can be turned, than all the small fidgetting of our Houses of Parliament decoration committee and their little artists. Turnbull, without much of poetry, and not ranking very high in the technicalities of the art, was full of his country's history, loved and revered it, and culled from it appropriate adornments for the legislative halls of his nation.

On the part of our painters and sculptors the defect lies in their ignorance. They are painters and sculptors, and nothing more. They are acquainted with paintings and engravings and casts, and the models of the Academy—they are ambitious of getting their works into exhibitions, of selling, and getting orders—their highest flight is an aspiration after admission into the Academy, and participation in its little intrigues. They are tradesmen, a degree higher than upholsterers and house-decorators, and nothing more. They are no more artists than mere grammarians and makers of nonsense verses are orators or poets. They may turn over the leaves of a poet or of a classical dictionary for a "subject," but of storing their minds with English history and English literature, that their fulness may force itself into expression through their pencils, they dream not of. They have never participated in the emotions or struggles of society. Even Mrs. Trimmer seems a sealed book to them. They have some common-places—Alfred, Harold, Thomas-a-Beckett, Sir Thomas More, and Milton—traditions upon which the play variations as actors do upon the hereditary strut and gesture of the stage. *Ex nihilo nihil fit*. Out of their empty minds it were vain to look for fitting decorations for the halls of the national Legislature.

The committee-men are better informed; but, without imputing commonplace, there is not one among them who has courage to suggest subjects for sculpture or painting worthy of the occasion. A high-minded despot would give orders for ornaments in honour of himself. A fire-new "reformed Parliament" might insist upon painters and sculptors paying homage to its spirit of triumph. A Chatham, had he been set to prescribe designs for the walls of the House of Peers, would have insisted upon their being imbued with his own stern and daring spirit of command. Under such taskmasters the artists might have been *mediocre*, and the subjects alien to the sympathies of many, but they would have had some soul in them, and this is what the adornments of our new House of Parliament are most likely to want. The subjects *will* be timid and compromising—remote from the thoughts and cares of every-day life—inoffensive, it is true, but also uninspiring.

The spirit which hung the walls of the old House of Lords with the defeat of the Spanish Armada was true spirit. Copley's "Death of Chatham," West's "Death of Wolfe," Wilkie's "John Knox," show that the *real* history of Britain may be artistically treated. Go to work with the decoration of our Houses of Parliament as the Yankees did with those of their Capitol. Use such artists as we have—and their technical skill is far from contemptible—but dash at national subjects without too narrowly scrutinising their power to do full justice to them. Be bold—be characteristic. Let the decorations of the walls of the House of Lords express the spirit of its members, heedless who grumbles. Show the Barons wresting Magna Charta from King John on the one side, and the Bishops going to the Tower on the other. In like manner let the walls of the House of Commons speak fearlessly the spirit of the House of Commons: the impeachment of Strafford or Hastings may confront a view of Charles I. retreating from the House after his baffled attempt to seize the five members. These are the *mythoi* of our constitution: the first rude efforts of a generous spirit unaware of its own strength, doubtful as to its right way. The protracted struggles of centuries have taught, or ought to have taught, all the powers of the constitution their proper spheres and modes of action; —there is no need to be ashamed of their daring first efforts. Such objects will remind either house of its power, and inspire it with resolution to employ that power worthily.

Such a daring spirit was quite reconcileable with true loyalty; and the frank confidence which all classes repose in our constitutional Kings (and Queens) ought to look the spectator in the face at his first entry. The entrance-halls and grand stair-cases are the places where the artists' illustrations of the power of the British sceptre—of the splendour of the British throne—ought to find a fitting place. And there, in the libraries, and in the committee-rooms—are the fit places for illustrations of the peculiarities and energies of the people. Our warlike and civil triumphs on land and at sea; in agriculture, commerce, manufactures, science, and letters, all should there find their records.

Our colonial history is entitled to many a niche, and subjects worthy of the first-rate artist will be found in its annals. Our long line of bold discoverers, from Cabot to Cook; Queen Elizabeth waving her hand to Frobisher's little fleet as it shoots past Deptford, amidst salvoes of artillery; Raleigh's Cavaliers landing; the Pilgrim Fathers finding a home; Penn setting the example of respect for native rights; the last stand made for the Crown in Barbadoes, in the time of the Commonwealth; an asylum afforded to the stricken Republican party, after the Restoration in Massachusetts; Wolfe dying for his country in Canada, and Wellesley living for her in Hindostan;—there is not a passionate energy or enthusiastic sentiment characteristic of Britons but is susceptible of illustration from the pages of our colonial history. And the range of varied form and harmony of colour it opens up to the artists is boundless. In availing themselves of so rich a field, they, upon whom devolves the task of making the Houses of Parliament worthy of so great a nation, would do no more than express a due sense of the importance of our colonial empire.

NEWS FROM THE COLONIES.

(From the Colonial Gazette, July 22.)

Our arrivals from British North America are:—from Montreal, to the 26th of June; from Halifax, to the 1st of July; and from Prince Edward's Island, to the 27th of July.

The Canadian intelligence is of the most satisfactory nature. Sir Charles Metcalfe had been received in Montreal with a kindly welcome. A similar reception had attended him in every place he passed through on his route from Kingston; and from that late seat of Government he had taken his departure amid respectful regrets. It is apparent that, notwithstanding the reckless efforts made to misrepresent Sir Charles to the Canadian people, they understand and appreciate his character.

In political respects, the position of the Governor is evidently improving. Our fellow-subjects of French origin in Canada are coming to understand him. The proceedings in the Jean Baptiste Societies—whose anniversary festivals had just been celebrated—show this perhaps even more decidedly than the mere political movements.

The economical condition of the colony is improving. This is shown in a marked manner by the sale of the seigniory of Argenteuil, and by the general state of the markets.

Though last, not least, among these good symptoms, the railing of the Baldwin Lafontaine organs was becoming daily more rabid—a sure index of the consciousness of the railers that they were losing ground. This was natural, for the wiser members of the party were daily giving in their adhesions to the Governor. The tone of the Orangemen in the province is a matter of less importance. As is well remarked by the *Montreal Gazette*, the want of judgment and the tattling propensities evinced in the celebrated letter of their Grand Master show how little dangerous they are, even though they may in courtesy be called "secret associations." It is, however, more pleasing to find them acting rationally than otherwise; and a manifesto from their Grand Master, urging the discontinuance of their processions on the ground of illegality, is creditable, and ought to have praise allowed it.

Amid these satisfactory auspices the Executive Government of Canada has taken up its seat at Montreal. On the 15th of June it was announced that all the public offices had been removed thither. The same day the first number of the official *Gazette* of Canada was published in that city. And on the 25th of June Sir Charles Metcalfe made his triumphal entry. No day has yet been fixed for the meeting of the Provincial Parliament. The wealth of Montreal, quite as much as its position, shows that it is the centre of the productive and distributive industry of Canada, and therefore the natural seat of Government. Its situation in the French part of the province, too, is in our eyes a recommendation: it will bring the Anglican portion of the population into contact with the French, instead of relegating the latter to a corner visited only by themselves. Ultimately we do hope that the Canadian people may become one; but it will be for their advantage that the fusion is leisurely, and that as much is taken from the habits and institutions of the French race as of the British. The laws of the *Canadiens* are not more dissimilar to the English than are the laws of Scotland—their ecclesiastical institutions and creed not more alien to the Anglican Church. The sharp contrast between Scotch and English character and constitution was upheld at the Union, and both parties have been the better of it. If the Canadians of the British and French races have the sense mutually to respect each other's attachment to their hereditary customs and laws, the union of the two Canadas will be as beneficial to them as the union of Scotland and Ireland has been to this island. We would have no hesitation in guaranteeing on the part of the French that they will observe rigidly this polite and wise deference to the feelings of their neighbours, and we hope that experience will have rendered the more overbearing British accessible to the same generous sentiment.

The provincial legislature of Nova Scotia had been summoned to meet on the 24th of July. The object of this special session was to take into consideration some legal objections which have been started by the Privy Council to the annexation of Cape Breton to Nova Scotia. The Privy Council would have been better employed if, instead of throwing doubts upon the efficacy of that union, it had recommended a union of Prince Edward's Island to Nova Scotia also. The balance of parties in the legislature of the island-colony—more especially as, like parties in all small communities, they are more embittered than the parties of great states, and still more as they have become in no small degree equivalent to the parties of the residents and the absentees—is embarrassing, and productive of much mischief to the colony. Its union with Nova Scotia would give a larger and more liberal character to public discussion. In Nova Scotia itself it is impossible to say, till the legislature meet, what is now the relative strength of parties. The economical state of these seaboard provinces appears to be, on the whole, satisfactory. The harvests of the land and sea both promise well.

It may be remarked, before quitting the subject of British North America, that we observe the mention of an incorporating union of all the British North American provinces revived in the columns of the *Canadien*. If due precautions were taken to afford a sufficient guarantee to the natives of French origin for the safety of their institutions, and to ensure good and free municipal local governments to all parts of the provinces, such a union would be most desirable. It would diminish expense, and leave much of the existing revenue free to be applied to purposes of general utility, now necessarily neglected—it would encourage the formation of a national spirit. If the present fair prospects of success to Sir Charles Metcalfe be ultimately realised, this further effort to make British North America one would be an undertaking worthy of his character and talents. The country never can have a Governor more happily constituted by nature for accomplishing such a task.

LATEST ACCOUNT OF PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.

(From the Friend of Temperance—Sandwich Island Newspaper, July 1.)

The readers of the *Friend* will doubtless peruse with interest the two letters found in this and a former number, written a few weeks since by a native of Pitcairn's Island. The reading world may almost regard the "Quintal family" of Pitcairn's Island as old acquaintance. Although a history of the settlement on that island has frequently been presented to the public, still a few items of statistical information may not inappropriately be introduced.

The British Government having determined to introduce the bread fruit into the West India Islands, sent the ship *Bounty* to the Society Islands, under command of Captain Bligh. The vessel sailed from London, December, 1787. Having obtained a collection of plants, amounting to 1015, Captain Bligh left the islands, April 4, 1789, and on the 23rd of the same month touched at one of the Friendly Islands. On the 26th, the *Bounty* again sailed. After being at sea two days, a mutiny took place, headed by Mr. Christian, the mate. The following extract is made from the 7th volume of the *Sailor's Magazine*, p. 258:—

"Pitcairn's Island is about six miles long, and about three miles broad. The soil is very rich, and it is mostly covered with wood. It lies under the parallel of 25 deg. S. L., and in the midst of the wide expanse of the Pacific Ocean. The climate is fine, and adapted for the growth of all the vegetable productions of every part of the globe. The coast is fringed with formidable barriers, which seem to present insurmountable obstacles to all access: tall spiral rocks appear on every side; and lofty cliffs, skirted at their bases with thickly branching evergreens, afford a welcome retreat from the burning rays of an almost vertical sun. This island has become an interesting spot from the circumstance of its having afforded a shelter to the mutineers of the British ship *Bounty*, about forty years ago. The British Government having determined to introduce the bread fruit into the West India Islands, sent the ship *Bounty* into the Pacific Ocean, under the command of Captain Bligh. She sailed from London, in December, 1787, and having completed his collection of plants, Captain Bligh was about to return, in April, 1789. Throughout the voyage various misunderstandings had existed between the captain and the crew, the merits of which can hardly be ascertained at this distance of time. At length, just as they were on the eve of sailing for home, a difficulty took place, in the course of which, a Mr. Christian, the mate of the ship, fell under the displeasure of the Captain. In consequence of this, he determined to leave the ship, on a raft which he had provided for the purpose, and to spend the remainder of his days on the Society Islands. Just as he was about to put his plan in execution, it was suggested to him by a young officer that the disaffection was very general in the ship, and that he had better take the ship, and put Captain Bligh and those who adhered to him on shore. This proposal was adopted. The captain with eighteen others were forcibly put into the launch, with a small stock of provisions, and set adrift. After enduring almost incredible hardships, the launch arrived at the island of Timor; from thence they got passage to Batavia, and thence to England. The mutineers who took possession of the ship, amounted in all to twenty-five persons. Mr. Christian, the mate, was chosen captain, and they sailed for Tahiti, the principal of the Society Islands. After cruising about some months, sixteen of the crew took their proportion of the property on board the ship, and landed at Tahiti, with the design of spending their lives there; the remainder took on board thirty-five natives, men, women, and boys, and put to sea, and for many years were not heard of. It was currently supposed the ship had foundered, and that they were all lost. After the return of Captain Bligh to England, the frigate *Pandora* was despatched to the Society Islands, to secure the mutineers, if they could be found. On arriving at Tahiti, they succeeded in apprehending fourteen of the sixteen who had landed there, the other two having been killed in a quarrel with the natives. With these fourteen prisoners the *Pandora* sailed for England, accompanied by a schooner which the mutineers had built at Tahiti. On the passage home the *Pandora* was wrecked, and four of the mutineers were drowned. When they reached England, the remaining ten were put on trial; four were acquitted, as having acted under constraint; one was discharged on account of informality in the indictment; five were found guilty, and condemned to death, but two of these were afterwards pardoned, and three were executed. Here the whole thing rested for twenty years, and was almost forgotten. About the year 1810, Captain Folger, in the ship *Topaz*, of Boston, discovered the descendants of the mutineers on Pitcairn's Island. Three years after this, Sir Thomas Staines, in the English ship *Briton*, sailing from the Marquesas Islands to Valparaiso, fell in with Pitcairn's Island. It does not appear that he had heard of the report made by Captain Folger; for on arriving in the offing, it being night, he hove to, in order to ascertain whether the island was inhabited. In the morning, he was surprised to see the land laid out in regular plantations, and scattered with huts more neatly constructed than the native dwellings in the neighbouring islands. When about two miles from the shore, they saw some natives bringing down a canoe on their shoulders, which being launched, two of them stepped into it, and dashing through the surf, rowed up alongside of the ship. But what was the astonishment of Captain Staines and his crew in hearing one of them call out in good nautical English, "Won't you heave us a rope now?" This was complied with, and the strangers were instantly on deck, and soon explained the mystery. The name of the oldest was "Thursday October Christian," the first-born on the island, and son of the identical Fletcher Christian, the mate of the *Bounty*, and leader of the mutineers. His companion was "George Young," son of another of the mutineers. Captain Staines invited the young men to go below, and take some refreshments; where the surprise and interest of the officers was not a little increased, when on having the provisions set before them, Christian rose up, and placing his hands in a devotional posture, repeated in a serious and pleasing tone of voice, "For what we are going to receive, will the Lord make us truly thankful." From these young men, Captain Staines learnt that one only of the mutineers was living. His original name was Smith, which he had changed to that of "John Adams." He was at first greatly alarmed on the visit of Captain Staines, thinking he had come to apprehend him; but becoming quieted on that score, the officers and crew were received with cordiality. In 1825, Captain Beechy visited Pitcairn's Island, and received a full account of that part of the *Bounty's* crew who settled there, which Adam's signed with his own hand.

It seems that after leaving Tahiti, Christian directed his course to Pitcairn's Island, of which he had some knowledge. It was then uninhabited. He run the ship into a little bay, called at the present time "Bounty Bay," from this circumstance. There they landed, stripped the ship of every thing valuable, and burnt her up. They divided the island among themselves, took the native women they had brought with them for their wives, and with the greatest injustice, made slaves of the native men. For about two years' things went on in tolerable prosperity, when the native men rose on the whites and murdered all but four. The native women, widows of the whites, in retaliation sought an opportunity and killed the native men. This was on the 3rd of October, 1793. There then remained on the island John Adams with three other men, ten women, and several children. Two of the surviving mutineers were quarrelsome, wicked men. One of them named M'Coy, had some knowledge of the process of distilling, and after many experiments he succeeded in obtaining an intoxicating liquor, and drinking it freely, he became delirious, and threw himself from a cliff and was killed. His wicked companion, named Quintal, having lost his wife about the year 1799, demanded the wife of one of his companions, and on being refused, threatened to murder them both, and being a very vile man would probably have executed his threat, had they not for their own safety and that of their infant colony put him to death. Adams and Young were now the sole survivors of the mutineers. They were both, and particularly Young, of a serious turn of mind. The scenes through which they had passed had made a deep impression upon them, and they resolved to devote the remainder of their days to penitence, and the instruction of their children and those of their misguided companions, together with the native females who remained with them. They established religious services on the Sabbath, and on other days. The education of Young was tolerable, and greatly assisted them in their laudable undertaking. But he did not long survive his repentance. An asthmatic complaint terminated his life in about a year after the death of Quintal, and Adams was left as the only survivor of the mutineers of the *Bounty*. The loss of his companion was a severe affliction to Adams, and disposed him more than ever to repentance, and to the execution of the pious resolutions he had formed. Young died about the year 1800. The population of the island then consisted of nine native women, all widows, with the exception of Mrs. Adams, nineteen children, all between the ages of seven and nine; and John Adams, the only man, and patriarch of the whole colony, who was then forty years of age. The moment was a favourable one, though the work was arduous, particularly as it related to the conversion of the native women. In this, however, Adams was very successful, and their example had a powerful influence on the children, and produced those effects which so much astonished those who discovered the colony. In 1825, when Captain Beechy visited the island, the colony consisted of sixty-six persons, viz.: Adams, five native women, and sixty young persons, married and unmarried, together with children. Adams died in March, 1829, at the age of sixty-six years.

As the colony increased, some apprehensions were entertained that the island might prove inadequate to the support of the inhabitants, and in March, 1831, the whole colony accepted an offer made them by a British vessel, and embarked for Tahiti. Their stay, however, was short. The manners of the Tahitians were different from their own, and their morals were in some measure corrupted. They were also attacked with diseases new to them, and seventeen of their number died. They requested to be allowed to return, and were put on board an American vessel and taken back to their native island."

Pitcairn's Island, Feb. 9, 1844.

Rev. S. C. Damon, Sea. Chap.

Dear Sir,—I return you many thanks for the papers you sent me for the benefit of the Island; and I will endeavour, as far as I am able, to satisfy your demands, by answering you, in the first place, that religion is very low at present; public school, weekly meetings for pursuing the scriptures and Sunday-school for children, are entirely given up by the schoolmaster and minister of the island, to the great grief of many parents who are entirely unable to teach their own children the common art of reading, writing, and arithmetic. We shall esteem it a great favour if you will represent our case to the Missionary Society at home, and see what is to be done. Ever since the death of John Adams, I may safely say religion has been on a decline. The Island contains one hundred and fifteen inhabitants. Twenty are married persons, and their names are as follows:—John Quintal to Dinah Young; Thursday Christian to Mary Young; John Buffett to Dolly Young; Arthur Quintal, jun., to Martha Quintal; Matthew M'Coy to Margaret Christian; Charles Christian to Charlotte Quintal; Fletcher Christian to Peggy Christian; John Adams to Caroline Quintal; George Nobbs to Sarah Christian; John Evans to Rachel Adams. Persons under twenty years of age, eighty-five in number; above twenty years, thirty. The eldest native-born, is about fifty years of age; One of the *Bounty's* women is still alive, viz., Edward Young's wife, and I should take her to be about eighty. There are several of age to marry—say ten males and twenty females. There are three Englishmen living amongst us; their names I have mentioned before—G. Nobbs, J. Buffett, and J. Evans; no Americans. Ships touching for supplies last year, were thirty-two in number; and whilst I am writing, there are six ships laying off and on—all wanting supplies; some thirty bbls., some twenty bbls., some more and some less. But they are forbidden to sell any quantity of rum here. In fact, almost all the natives have signed a pledge never to drink rum; and if there are no buyers there can be no sellers.

We are well provided with books at present, but if ever it should fall in your power to send send some writing paper and some pens, it will be very acceptable indeed. The principal employments are farming and carpentering. The school is maintained by the people. We enjoy preaching twice on the Lord's day. How can religion prevail when a man who is well known to be a common sailor officiates?

Most truly, and affectionately, yours,

Arthur Quintal, Jun.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

A numerous audience assembled on Tuesday at the Royal College of Physicians to hear the annual oration in commemoration of the illustrious and immortal discoverer of the circulation of the blood. Among those present, we noticed some of the most eminent medical and scientific men in the metropolis, together with a few of the nobility, members of the House of Commons, and dignitaries of the Church. Dr. Ogle, Clinical Professor of Medicine at the University of Oxford, had the honour of being appointed to to deliver the Harveian oration, which was, as usual, in Latin. The learned orator was listened to with great attention, and frequently applauded, particularly after pronouncing a most eloquent eulogium on Sir H. Halford, the late President of the College. The composition of Dr. Ogle reminded us forcibly of the essays and orations of that distinguished scholar and physician, which were remarkable for the elegance and purity of their Latinity. The object of Dr. Ogle was to establish the great utility and importance of classical literature to those engaged in the study and practice of medicine. In illustration of the gratitude and respect which medical men were entitled to receive from the learned world, he referred to the instances of Caius and Linacre, the former having founded a college, and the latter a scholarship in connexion with our national Universities. He dwelt much upon the value of an academic course of study to the medical practitioner. It was said to discipline the mind and fit it for the graver and more active pursuits of life. Dr. Ogle then drew a comparison between the discoveries of Newton and Harvey, affirming that the true value of any discovery was to be tested by the degree in which it conduced to the welfare of mankind, and enabled us to recognise the wisdom and beneficence of a supreme Being. Applying this test, he saw no reason why the astronomer should be entitled to a higher position than the anatomist and physiologist. If Harvey were justly open to the charge of having upon some subjects entertained erroneous opinions, so was Sir I. Newton. Dr. Ogle referred to the great astronomer's dispute with Huygens with regard to the double image produced by the reflection of light through certain media. Dr. Ogle maintained that scholastic acquirements were necessary to insure success in the practice of medicine. The case of Dr Radcliffe was cited as one apparently contradicting this hypothesis. But in this case a number of qualities combined to raise Dr. Radcliffe to the high position he attained as a physician: he was a man of great talent, and although rough and eccentric in his manners, he possessed great tenderness of heart, and was extremely kind and considerate to the poor. Dr. Ogle successfully answered the arguments which have at various times been urged against the medical system of education pursued at our English Universities. It has been proposed to deprive Oxford and Cambridge of the privilege of conferring degrees in medicine on the ground that no uniform mode of education is pursued; but this want of uniformity complained of, presuming the acquisition of a certain amount of classical lore, was said to fit medical men for the diversified society among which, in the course of practice, they must necessarily be thrown. As an excellent and appropriate illustration of the paramount importance of classical learning, Dr. Ogle cited the case of Sir H. Halford. In this instance, we saw, he said, in combination, the man of letters, the elegant scholar, the courtier, and the successful physician. In referring to this example as affording an unanswerable argument in support of his position that, to insure success, the physician must possess a mind enlarged by scholastic learning, Dr. Ogle observes—

"Etenim dignus erat qui ob excellentissimas animi virtutes longiorem vitam sortitus esset, diutiusque humanis rebus interfuisset, tandiu etiam quam regiæ majestati (cui merito gratissimus fuit), universæ regno patriæ, necessariis omnibus utilis esse potuit, potuisset sane vivens semper, nunquam enim non virtus utiliter operatur—verum quia homo erat, et ea conditione natus, ut fatali aliquando pareret necessitati præclare et feliciter cum eo actum existimo, laudoque ejus fortunam, qui amplis honoribus functus, neque apud literatos modo, sed etiam, apud cæteros omnes apud magnates, apud reges ipsos existimationem splendidissimam consecutus, abiit tandem lætus, dierum atque honorum satur, omni curâ ac sollicitudine solutus, optimam secum spem ferens et ad Linacros ad Caios, ad Harveios, magni nominis umbras, nuncius ipse illustrissimus pervenit. Equidem negotiis procul degens, aulicorum cultor parcus et infrequens vix mihi is esse videor cui illius laudandi jure provincia evenire oporteat quum vestrum e numero, Socii egregii, quosdam aspicio ipsius viri familiares, ne dicam et cognatos, quibus ex diuturnâ consuetudine notiore sint eæ virtutes, ea artis peritia, ea doctrina, comatas, prudentia, humanitas quibus vir summus omnium sibi, non dico voluntates, sed summa studia atque fiducias conciliaverit—quocirca ad paturam alicujus eloquentiam ista celebranda relinquo, sed id unum, Socii amplissimi, vobis annotatem velim, nempe at probe, conveniat isti meo de literarum utilitate argumento hoc quoque nuperius editum nobis splendidissimum exemplum: scilicet eo nunc evidentissime declarator maximi esse momenti ad perfectum medicum studia politiora. Quis enim illo omnibus eleguntioribus literis doctior quis? antiquitatis doctrinâ instructior? quis ad normam Romanæ Græcæque eloquentiæ excultior? quis scribendi copia ac concinnitate perpolitior? et quem interea vidistis medicum perfectiorem, quem in totâ arte exercenda feliciorem?"

In the course of his oration Dr. Ogle spoke highly of the medical, classical, and general attainments of Dr. Paris, the President of the College, as well as of the high position of the other distinguished physicians officially connected with this institution.

Ticket Shops.—The report of Worship-street police-office, which appeared in our columns of yesterday, contained a decision of Mr. Bingham's which we cannot but deem harsh and unprovoked by the circumstances of the case. A person of respectable demeanour was brought up charged with having used violent language and created a disturbance on the premises of a haberdasher in Shoreditch. It appeared, on investigation, that he had been struck by the cheapness of some article ticketed in the window at 1s. 11½d., and had entered the shop for the purpose of buying it; that the shopman positively refused to serve him with it, but in its stead offered another, somewhat similar to it, but far inferior in value, which he of course declined to accept, at the same time protesting against this delusive mode of enticing customers. After this, not wishing to leave the shop without making some purchase, he applied for some handkerchiefs which were ticketed in the window, when the same sort of deception was repeated. Upon this he vented his indignation in strong language, was ordered to leave the shop, and upon stating the cause of his summary ejectment to a mob which the *fracas* had collected in front of the shop, was given in custody. Mr. Bingham heard the case, told the defendant that he had acted injudiciously and then—for want of judgment, we presume—bound him over in his own recognizances to keep the peace! Now, we have no hesitation in saying, that if the circumstances of the case were such as we have described them, and such as they were reported to have been, the defendant has been very hardly treated. We put altogether out of view the material question whether he uttered the abusive language complained of, or not. It does not appear that any very convincing evidence was adduced on this head; but we dismiss this consideration, because we think that even if the strongest language had been used, the whole transaction was of such a complexion as to justify it; and it is on the merits of the case rather than the value of the testimony adduced at the Police Office that we are disposed to condemn the decision of Mr. Bingham. We do not wish to accuse the tradesman who figured as prosecutor, of any fraud; but we only affirm what is know to every Londoner when we say, that the conduct of which the prisoner complained is of most frequent occurence in the London shops. No trick of trade is more common than to ticket a certain kind of goods at a low price in the windows, and when customers go in to buy, to hand over the counter other goods similar in appearance, but inferior in quality, at the same price. Every puffing shop, of whatever description, helps the sale of its inferior articles in this way. But although the detection of the imposition is far from difficult, it seldom happens that people have spirit enough to remonstrate against it. And so desirable is it that these fraudulent devices should be exposed, that we consider it is the duty of magistrates to encourage, as far as they can, every attempt to unveil them and defeat their object. Of course persons whom previous ill-luck has made suspicious of such tricks will be on the look out for their repetition; such persons may occasionally be duped by their suspicions into a misapprehension of particular cases; but it is as impolitic as it is unjust to punish a hasty and anticipative hostility to the imposition of fraud by the imposition of a fine. We are sure that no respectable tradesman would advisedly give a man in charge because he had mistaken the character of his shop; and we are equally sure that no sound-judging magistrate would follow the example of Mr. Bingham by treating as a trespasser one who had the spirit to denounce—it might be out of season—what he then suspected, and had before experienced, to be a gross piece of extortion and deceit.—*Times, June 28.*

Crown Prince of Denmark.—The visit, last week, of Frederick, Crown Prince of Denmark, to our Highland capital, forms a memorable and interesting event. It was not merely the novelty of such an occurrence, or the high rank and affable manners of the Danish Prince and his suite, there was something of kindred feeling experienced as we welcomed these strangers of northern origin to our shores; and to this were added the reflections springing from the contrast afforded by their present friendly greetings and mutual sympathy to the recollection of those ancient warlike excursions of the Danes, of which so many traditions are still rife throughout the northern Highlands. On almost every headland along the coast—in scattered cairns and Runic columns, and in solitary crags and watching stones overlooking the sea—are memorials of the struggles of those rude Scandinavian warriors, the intrepid sea kings and pirates whose ships covered the ocean, and whose bravery subjugated even the throne and people of England. We are not sure whether the last Danish Prince seen in this country, previous to the recent visit of the heir-apparent, was not Sweno, the King of Denmark and Norway, in the eleventh century, whose defeat by Macbeth and Banquo furnished matter of much national triumph, and to commemorate which the famous pillar at Forres—"Sweno's Stone"—is supposed to have been erected. Through the mist of years, as Scott says, "these sceptred shades are seen but indistinctly and dimly, yet as we catch a glimpse we see them occupied always in battle." In our own days we saw Denmark occupied in battle with England. There also "the Prince of all the land led them on;" but it is sufficiently more cheering, in these better days, to see the Prince of Denmark lead on his friends to witness the triumphs of art and science, and to cultivate social and friendly connexion with a people who were once the bravest and most determined of their foes. We certainly owe something to Denmark in atonement for the destruction of her fleet, and separating Norway from her dominions. Juster principles and better feelings now prevail, and past differences seem all forgotten. The present Crown Prince appears most anxious to strengthen the connexion between Great Britain and Denmark, and his ambassador, a highly intelligent and amiable man, is impressed with the same sentiment. The flattering reception they have experienced in this country appears to be highly prized by all the party, and no farewell cheers were ever given with more sincerity or good wishes than those which were interchanged when the strangers left the shores of Scotland.—*Inverness Paper.*

Sweden.—Private letters from Stockholm say that the house of E. W. Schlegel and Co. has called a meeting of its creditors, which has caused an extraordinary sensation; also that Captain Lindeberg, a well-known member of the opposition, proprietor of a new theatre in that city, has stopped payment. The bills are stated at 80,000 rix dollars; the assets at 82,000. It is generally reported that the king will not again apply to the diet for the considerable grant hitherto given towards the support of the Royal Theatre, by which it has been enabled to prolong its existence, because a city like the capital should be able to pay for its own amusements.

Mortality of London.—The total number of deaths in the metropolis, from all causes, during the week ending last Saturday, as made up by the Registrar-General, was 920, namely:—Epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases, 226; diseases of uncertain seat, 87; diseases of the brain, nerves, and senses, 151; diseases of the lungs and other organs of respiration, 233; diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, 24; diseases of the stomach, liver, and other organs of digestion, 87; diseases of the kidneys, 1; childbirth, 8; diseases of the joints, bones, and muscles, 7; old age or natural decay, 46; deaths by violence, privation, or intemperance, 18; cause not specified, 2. The weekly average for the last five years has been 946.

On the 13th July, the Bishop of Kildare (by permission of the Bishop of Chester) admitted into holy orders, Moses Margoliouth of Liverpool, a learned Hebrew, the author of "Modern Judaism Investigated," and "Israel's Ordinances Examined." Mr. Margoliouth is ordained to Dr. Tattershall's curacy, and in a town with so large a Jewish population as Liverpool, a wide field of usefulness opens before him. Mr. Margoliouth is the fourth Jew admitted into holy orders by the Bishop of Kildare.

Mr. Mackinnon's Smoke Bill.—The following is an abstract of its provisions:—The preamble sets forth that "great loss of fuel arises from the mismanagement in the fires of manufactories, and much injury to the health and comfort of the people is occasioned by the smoke issuing from the said furnaces, and the same can be remedied by proper care and attention." The 1st clause enacts, that, after the passing of the act, the justices for any county, riding, or division, and those for any city, borough, or place, at any special sessions, may appoint any police officer, or other proper person, to be inspector of smoke nuisances for such division, city, borough, or place, which appointment they may alter or cancel as they think fit; if a paid policeman, to require him to perform the duties of inspector without any additional salary. Clause 2 is as to the construction of terms in the act. "'Opaque smoke' shall mean smoke not transparent at the point of its exit from the chimney; the word 'furnace' shall mean only such furnaces as are employed for the heating of steam-boilers for the purposes of manufacture; the word 'day' shall mean the entire twenty-four hours; the word 'works' shall mean any manufactory or place where any process of trade is carried on; the word 'occupier' shall mean the sole person, or any one of several persons in the actual possession of any chimney; either as owner or owners thereof, in fee simple, or for any smaller interest," &c.—3. After January 1, 1845, occupiers of any furnace or chimney not to permit opaque smoke to issue from the chimney longer than necessary for the kindling of the furnace fire, and previous to the running of any engine connected therewith; the time allowed for kindling the fire not to exceed — minutes.—4. If opaque smoke does issue from a chimney for any greater number of minutes than is limited by clause 2, the penalties to be—first offence, not exceeding 40s., nor less than 20s., [for second and third offences blanks are left for the penalties,] to be recovered summarily before any two or more county or borough justices, as the case may be. If the defendant allege that the offence, if at all, was committed through the negligence or wilful misconduct of any other person, any justice, on the application of the defendant, may summons such person; and if the defendant prove that the offence was wholly or in part caused by the negligence of such person, the justices may order the whole or such part as they think fit of the penalty and costs, if any, which are adjudged against the original defendant, to be reimbursed to him by such other person; or, if he be receiving wages from the original defendant or his co-partnership, the justices may authorise the deduction of the sum out of wages due.—5. Sufficient, in the first instance, for the party supporting the summons, to prove that the defendant is the occupier of the chimney, and that the opaque smoke was seen to issue from it longer than the time allowed; and if the defendant does not appear, and dispute the matter, the burden of proof lie on him.—6. Refers to the forms of proceeding to be set forth in a schedule [not yet annexed.]—7. This act not to make lawful anything which is a nuisance at common law, nor to exempt any guilty of such nuisance from prosecution, &c. Proviso: A person having paid full penalty and costs under this act, to be released from all other proceedings, civil or criminal, for the same offence.—8. Actions or prosecutions under this act to be commenced within one calendar month after the fact committed, and to be tried in the county or place where the cause of action shall arise; notice of action to the defendant, &c.—9. Summons or notice to be served personally or left at the party's usual or last place of abode or at the works of which such chimney forms part.—10. Half of all pecuniary penalties to go to the fund chargeable with the salary of inspector of police; and the other half, with full costs, to the inspector who informs and prosecutes; but if he be inspector of nuisances, or policeman, to be entitled to his full costs, but all the penalty then to be given to such fund.—11. Persons giving false evidence to be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, punishable accordingly.—12. Gives power to summon witnesses, and to fine them 40s. for non-attendance or refusal to give evidence.—13. Sets forth the proceedings on informations within fourteen days, on which two Justices may hear and dispose of the case on the evidence of one credible witness; may give judgment for the penalty, and, on non payment, may issue warrant of distress on the offender's goods, and if they are not redeemed within five days, by payment of the penalty and expenses, to cause them to be sold, and overplus, after deducting reasonable expenses of sale, to be rendered to such offender.—14. Persons interested to be deemed competent witnesses, but not to be liable to penalties for neglecting to attend or refusing to give evidence.—15. Proceedings not to be impeached for alleged want of jurisdiction.—16. Where goods are distrained, three days' notice of sale to be given to the offender, unless he in writing consent to their being sold earlier, or paying to the person holding the warrant the sum levied for, and all reasonable costs and expenses, after which the goods to be returned to the offender. This is the concluding clause of the bill printed.

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